The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,920—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
87 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

BEST CLARETS

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts.
17-12 9-14 12-12 7-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12 12-12 7-6
29-4 15-10 26-4 14-2	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29-4 15-10 26-4 14-2
44-12 23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12 23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. CO.'S S. S. "PEKIN."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PEKIN" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE here on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 7th instant.

Passengers and Baggage will be landed at the VICTORIA DOCK.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th Dec.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st ,,
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3008	750	E. Street	28th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand-baggages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

14th Dec.	11th Jan.
28th Dec.	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th. of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1892, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Austrailan Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 10th December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. PATNA, 1,797 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th December, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.................. ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

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THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M. D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his Formula.

Price 12 Annas Per Bottle.

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THE MOST POPULAR
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OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Prime York Hams	per lb.	1 0	1 2
Finest Wiltshire Bacon in flitches	,,	0 14	0 15
Do. do. in cut	,,	0 15	1 1
Double Gloster Cheese	,,	0 13	0 15
Do. do. in cut	,,	0 14	1 0
Gruyere, in cut	,,	0 14	1 0
Stilton, whole Cheese	,,	1 4	1 6
Roquefort.			
Gorgonzola, whole Cheese		1 2	1 4
Pate de foie gras	large tin.	3 6	3 12
Tart Fruits, various	per bot.	0 9 to 1 0	0 10 to 1 2
Dessert Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau		2 4 1 4	2 8 1 7
Dessert Fruits in Syrup		1 0 2 8	1 14 2 12
Californian Fruits, Thurber's finest, various		0 10 to 1 6	0 12 to 1 9
Candied and Dried Peels, Citron		0 13	0 15
Lemon, Orange, and Mixed		0 15	1 0
Christmas Plum Puddings	in 2lb. tins, each	2 0	2 4
Mince Meat, 1lb. jar	each	1 0	1 2
Muscatel Raisins, in Bottles	each	2 3	2 7
Do. do. for Pudding 2lb. bottles	each	0 14	1 0
Almonds, Real Jordan	per tin	1 2	1 4
Figs, Finest Eleme			
Grapes	per lb.	0 14	1 0
Barcelona Nuts	,,	0 8	0 9
Brazil Nuts	,,	0 14	1 0
Walnuts	,,	0 6	0 7
Sicily Lemons	per doz.	0 11	0 13

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

1892. CHRISTMAS 1892.

WE are now OPENING out a large SELECTION of GOODS for the 'Xmas Season, and Solicit Inspection of our Stocks of

'XMAS TOYS, 'XMAS STORES,
'XMAS SWEETS, 'XMAS WINES,
'XMAS CARDS, 'XMAS PRESENTS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts ....Rs. 25 to	30	0
Do. Pillows, ,, 6-8 to	8	8
Best Feather do.	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits, ...Rs. 10-8 to	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves...... ,, 1-8 to	2	8
Kid Gloves, lined, Spring Fastening	4	8
Wool Mitts	1	8
Warm Dressing Gowns from	16	8
Turkish Dressing Gowns	15	8
Cardigan Jackets..Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8

	Rs.	a.
Cashmere Mufflers.Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
White and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts ....each	6	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants ....each	6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each..............Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Stout Brown Merino Pants, each	7	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz.	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz.	25	0
Merino Socks per dozen	15	8
Balaclava Caps each	5	8
Wool Night Caps	2	8
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm ,, 45-0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

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MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
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IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.

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170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

		Rs. a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour, and mild	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	1 12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	,, ,, ,,	1 12
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O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	,, ,, ,,	2 0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	,, ,, ,,	1 12

JAVA GEMS.

O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1,	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	3 8
O K JAVA GEMS ,, No. 2,	,, ,, ,,	3 4
O K JAVA GEMS ,, No. 3,	,, ,, ,,	3 0

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CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

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NICKEL SILVER—

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POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
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SILVER—

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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ....Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

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WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it, "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

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MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE.

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PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.

ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!

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Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.

OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,

MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

'XMAS! 'XMAS!! 'XMAS!!!

SPLENDID SELECTIONS OF NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GOODS, GLASSWARE, CONFECTIONERY
JEWELLERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, TOYS,
ELECTRO-PLATED, CRACKERS, 'XMAS CARDS,

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☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
- KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
- EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
- RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
- FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
- "NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
- BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN

ARE SELLING the remainder of their CHOICE STOCK, consisting of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Costumes, Gloves, Ball Dress Material, &c., at considerably below cost. A visit requested. No reasonable offer refused.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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GAIETY THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director..........................Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
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"THE GONDOLIERS."
THE CACHUCHA,
In the 2nd Act, WILL BE DANCED BY
Miss VERA PATEY.
THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
"MISS DECIMA."
On THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 8th,
(And two following Nights.)
THE GREAT OPERATIC COMEDY.
Music by Audran; Libretto by F. C. Burnand.
The Funniest of Modern Productions.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 12th and 13th,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
(For Two Nights Only.)
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14th,—"DOROTHY."
(For One Night Only.)
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 15th, 16th, and 17th,
"MADAME FAVART,"
In which "TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY"
Will be Sung and Danced by Miss Vera Patey.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT
Will be held in the TOWN HALL
On the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, 25th JANUARY, 1893,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE s. s. "HINDUSTAN" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO' and LONDON with a general CARGO and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery the Goods will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

All claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's sailing, or they will not be entertained.

CAPTAIN CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

JAMES, MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th December 1892.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1817.]

'XMAS TREE LANTERNS!
'XMAS TREE LANTERNS!!
From As. 10 to Re. 1 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
NEW AND NOVEL,
Just to hand at
23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

BENARES MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED from the 15th May, 1893, or thereabouts, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a Board of Trade Certificate of the 1st Class.

He would be required to take charge of and work the Pumping Machinery at the Filtered and Unfiltered Water Pumping Stations, and to discharge such other duties as the Municipal Board may assign to him. Salary Rs. 300 per month, with free quarters. Applications with copies of Testimonials to be submitted to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Board,
A. R. WILSON, M. INST. C. E.,
Resident Engineer.

Benares, 2nd December, 1892.

JUST UNPACKED.

Ham, Bacon, As. 13 per lb.
Double Gloster Cheese, As. 14 per lb. on Cut.
Stilton Cheese, Re. 1-10 per lb. in Tin.
Dutch Cheese, As. 12 per lb.
Cooked Ham, Rs. 2 per lb.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJEE CAWASJEE JASSAWALLA and DORABJEE CAWASJEE JASSAWALLA have contracted TO SELL all their right, title, and interest, including the reversion in the undermentioned properties to our clients BOMANJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH and ARDESIR BOMANJEE DUBASH and DORABSHAW BOMANJEE DUBASH, executors of RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, deceased, the said Bomanjee Cursetjee Dubash and Ardesir Cursetjee Dubash, executors of Peerozeshaw Cursetjee Dubash, deceased. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said properties or either of them or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Belasis Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3132 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 179 and 462, New No. 13695, and New Survey No. 3572, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jehangir Nasserwanjee and Co. and now of Ladha Ebhram, on or towards the West partly by property formerly of Rustamjee Nowrojee and now of Rustamjee Dossabhoy Setna, and partly by the property of the said purchasers, on or towards the North by the property of the said purchasers and on or towards the South by the said Belasis Road, and on which said ground together with the ground adjacent, and on the North side thereto and belonging to the said purchasers stands the several bungalows, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352 and 3353, and street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said purchasers.—Dated at Bombay this 6th day of December, 1892.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, & KOLA,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KRISHNARAO RAMCHANDRA JAYAKAR and BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA JAYAKAR have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to SHIVRAO GOVIND DIGHE DHARKAR. Any person or persons having any claim against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as wairred.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate at Khetwady 3rd Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2009, New No. 9139, Old Survey No. 704, and New Survey No. 5109, standing in the Collector's book in the name of Narayen Shonker Naik, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1771, and Street No. 30, standing in the name of Sakharam Lakshumanji, Esq., and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the said Khetwady 3rd Street, on the West by the Oart belonging to Shivrampoori Rajendrapoori, on the North by the house of the late Vasudev Ganpat, and on the South by the property of Bai Rattanbai, daughter of Maneckji Burjorji Setna, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 6th day of December, 1892.

BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHAH,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 6th December, 1892.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN—FAIR COMPLEXION.
BEAUTY CHARM,
Preferred by the
LEADING BEAUTIES OF THE DAY.
LIKED BY
COMELY WOMEN AND LADIES OF FASHION.
The Toilet Pet of
YOUNG LADIES AND HANDSOME GIRLS.
MATRONS
Use it and recommend it.
HARMLESS TO THE SKIN AND PERFECT IN EFFECT.
The only Preparation for
Softening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Skin, and improving the Complexion, giving it a blooming and charming appearance.
Completely removes
Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Blotches, Pimples, Roughness, and other Blemishes of the skin, Face, Neck, and Arms.
Its constant use
Makes the Skin Soft, Pliable, and free from Dryness, and Complexion Clear and Beautiful, affords Comfort and Luxury after Shaving, Re. 1-4.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
CAPT. L. H. MOULE,
AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
COUNTESS OF LEITRIM
and
H. W. ULOTH, Esq.,
Superintendent of P. and O. Co.,
The Crew of the P. and O. s. s. Oriental
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
On behalf of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Of those Lost in the Wreck of the S. S. BOKHARA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

FANCY BOXES!
FANCY BOXES!!
Filled with FRENCH Confectionery, CHOCOLATE Cream, and Crystallized FRUITS.
From As. 4 to Rs. 3 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
ICED CONFECTIONERS.

A CHARMING SELECTION OF
'XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR THE SEASON, 1892-93.

THE Selection of our Cards is most carefully and tastefully made from the well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL!!

These Cards are second to none in Elegance, Neatness, Style, Designs, and Wordings; and comprising of the following Series to select from:—

Chromos, Ivorine, Fancy, Mechanical, Embossed Chromos, Folding Patterns, Relief, Jewelled, Transparent, Refracting Floral, Religious, Hand Painted, Sliding, Mounted in Silk, Plush, Satin and Popular Indian Views.

BOOKLETS! BOOKLETS!! BOOKLETS!!!

That instruct and amuse Children and Young Folks!

Up-country Orders carefully executed and promptly attended to.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUTTERSCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEE,
And
TURKISH DELIGHT,
From As. 4 to As. 8 per Packet.

MORENAS & Co.

CUTLERY CABINET.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

A Brass-bound polished Oak Cabinet, suitable for Presents, containing 61 pieces of stoutly plated on stout Metal Forks and Spoons and Ivory balance handle Knives, of the best quality, manufactured by Messrs. Geo. Butler & Co., of Sheffield. Rs. 250.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, PER S.S. LA SEYNE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
From As. 12 to Rs. 4 per lb.

MORENAS & Co.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Apricot, Cherries, Greengages, Rose Pears, Assorted Fruits, Oranges.
Re. 1-12 per lb.

MORENAS & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolution No. 3645, dated 10th September, 1892, and Subsequent Telegram dated 23rd November, 1892, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi, invite TENDERS for KARACHI MUNICIPAL LOAN to the extent of SIX LAKHS of RUPEES only.

2. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rupees five hundred (500) or multiples of five hundred and will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

3. The Loan will be repayable in thirty years.

4. Instalments will be payable into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, as follows:—

(10). Ten per cent. on application.
(15). Fifteen per cent. on allotment.
(25). Twenty-five per cent. three months from date of allotment.
(50). Fifty per cent. six months from date of allotment.

5. Interest will be calculated on the 1st Instalment, from date of allotment, and on subsequent Instalments from date of payment of such Instalments. Tenderers paying up in full, before allotment, will receive interest from date of allotment.

6. Any Instalment not paid in full, within one month after it becomes due, shall be forfeited, and the allotment will be cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Muncipal Loan" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 15th December 1822, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and by the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Indore, Amraoti and Poona.

8. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the Municipal office, Karachi.

9. The deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest.

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees ____________ of the Municipal Public Works Loan of (6) Six Lakhs, advertised in the Municipal Notification, dated the 25th November 1892, and published as printed overleaf, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees ________ and Annas ________ for every hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose ________ for Rupees ________ and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the Account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Branches, the second instalment of 15 per cent. on allotment, the 3rd instalment of 25 per cent. within three months from date of allotment, and the final instalment of 50 per cent within six month from date of allotment.

(Signature) ____________
(Address) ____________
(Date) ____________

JAMES CURRIE,
President, Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Engineer and Secretary's Office, Karachi, 25th November, 1892.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TRAINING CLASS.—Registry opens for 1893 Session, 'GRAHAM'S' Standard American, and 'PITMAN'S' English Phonography. Prospectus on Application.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Our New Season Flowery Extra Fine and Assorted ORANGE PEKOE TEAS, at Re. 1-12-0, 1-10-0 and 1-6-0 per lb respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A FULL STOCK of Drapery, Millinery, Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Boots, Shoes, &c., all at Low Cash Prices. Purchasers should inspect the large selection we offer before buying elsewhere.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

LOST.—A Purse holding CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 900, between Vadee Gadee and Meadow Street. A Reward will be given to any one giving information to MATHURADASS RAMDASS, Vad Gadee.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR, temporarily, up-country. A thorough knowledge of Surveying, Plan-drawing and Building indispensable. Must provide his own instruments. Apply by letter to "R," with copies of his own Testimonials and terms, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—LATEEN RIGGED YACHT "WHITE ROSE," Registered 16 Tons. Well found. In very good condition, with sparesails, and Spars, and good Dingy. A comfortable Cruiser, and Winner at last Yacht Club Regatta. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, K. O. Yorkshire L. I., Colaba.

FOR SALE.—Black Waler Gelding CHARGER, height 15 hands, aged 5 years, sound, goes in harness. Price Rs. 330. Apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE.—Safety Humber Racer BICYCLE, 32 lbs. bran new; also Cycle Accessories.—N. Merwanjee and Co., New Sonapore, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!—BULL & Co., of Apollo Bunder, are now showing the Largest and Best Stock of Dressed and Undressed Dolls in the Newest Styles at Lowest Prices. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE REPAIRING and TUNING DEPARTMENT is composed of efficient workmen only. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—If you wish to purchase good TEA, COFFEE, CIGARS and CIGARETTES at Very Moderate Rates, please try N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Price List on Application.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and Servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

MATHERAN,—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Hotel, the most central and commodious on the Hill, is now Open to VISITORS. All Public Offices, Library, Churches, &c., within 5 minutes' walk. Terms moderate.—J. X. PINTO, Proprietor.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.—RAPHAEL TUCK'S high class CARDS, assorted in packets, of twenty pretty Cards for 8 Annas, and Re. 1 per packet.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1892, at 4-30 P. M., to confirm alterations in the Tonnage Scale in regard to the articles "BRAN IN BAGS" and "CASTOR SEED", RE-TESTED by the Committee at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 25th November, 1892.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the Election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the year 1893:—

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 6th and 7th December, 1892, for the Election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th December, 1892, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 28th November 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND Class RETURN TICKETS at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any TWO STATIONS on this Railway from WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth of December 1892, to SATURDAY, the thirty-first of December 1892 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including SATURDAY, the fourteenth of January 1893.

2. Through Return Tickets, at a Fare and a half, between these dates will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holders of these Tickets to Cawnpore may return from Agra Fort, or the holders of Tickets to Agra Fort, may return from Cawnpore, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return First and Second Class Fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a. p.	Second Class. Rs. a. p.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort	78 9 0	39 5 0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore	78 9 0	39 5 0
Byculla to Agra Fort	78 5 0	39 4 0
Byculla to Cawnpore	78 5 0	39 4 0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the third of December, 1892.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS ARE INVITED, and will be received, at the Office of the Agent and Manager up to noon of the 15th December for the SUPPLY of about 300 Tons of Plate, Angle, Bar, and Rod Iron. Particulars and forms of tenders may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer of the above Company or from Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Company, Solicitors, Bombay, on the payment of Rs. 5.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. GAYE,
Acting Storekeeper, H. H. the N. G. S. Railway.

Secunderabad (Deccan) 25th November, 1892.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6¼ per each new Issue Share of Rs.125 for the year ending 31st December 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, on and after the 19th Proximo, to the Registered Shareholders on the 9th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABDIN SHIRAZEE,
Managing Agent.

ESTATE LT. H. J. G. LAMBE, DECEASED.
PURSUANT to SECTION 42, ACT XXVII of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HUGH JOHN GIDDY LAMBE late of Penzance in the County of Cornwall a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, European, who died at Sea on the twenty-second day of April 1892. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 29th Nov, 1892.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of STATIONERY to the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, from 1st April next, for one year. Tender Forms can be obtained from Undersigned on payment of Annas eight. Each tender must be accompanied by samples and by a currency note for Rs. 50, as earnest money, which will be returned when the Contract has been let. Tenders will be received up to January 1st, 1893. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. LEE,
Examiner of Accounts, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon on FRIDAY, the 16th December, 1892, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY at the Jhansi Depot, for 12 months commencing from January, 1893.

The forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained, on application at the Chief Storekeeper's office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tendeer for Stationery," and a deposit of Rs. 200 should also accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. If Government Currency Notes be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent "Indian Midland Railway Company."

Samples of the items marked with an asterisk in the form which are tendered for must be forwarded in well-packed and sealed parcel with the name of the tenderer impressed on it to the Chief Storekeeper's office at the same time as the tender is submitted to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered. Such samples as do not meet with approval will be returned to the senders by the Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
C. MIDDLETON,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Jhansi, The 18th November 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 200 OF 1887.

CASSILAL MEETHALAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff,
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and the order dated the Twenty-first June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the Undermentioned immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and of the abovenamed Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

FIRSTLY.—All that Enam Village, called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or dwelling-house and the Garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette Zillah, Tannah and bounded on the East by the markations of the Town of Mallar, on the West by the Mallowny Village, on the western bank of the water-course running from the Kandowly River, and on the North and South by the markation of the Town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur, and other cultivators, and are now in that of the plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

SECONDLY—All that Inam village, called Wadwan, together with the Oart, Mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette Zillah, Tannah, bounded on the East by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan, and the village of Ankoorlai respectively, running East and West from the top of Hillock situate on the East of an orchard, called Dharam Ran, situate in a Northerly direction with the land marks of Kusha Mallar, on the West and South by the landsmarks of Kusha Mallar, and on the North by a Cattle Passage or Gowan, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nasserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Jamsedji, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated 24th day of October, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, "G" in Diamond.

GIBBS PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000 "
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000 "
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 "
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 "
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS.	9,000 "
BARROW DOCKS	7,000 " &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineer's testimonials and prices can be obtained from

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
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THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them. They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

J. NEUBERG,
Cigars and Cheroots
of all descriptions.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Egyptian Cigarettes
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Smoking Tobaccos
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Photographic Materials
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Bent Wood Furniture,
Best makers and newest shapes.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Table Linen,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Folding Tables and Camp Cots,
Carpets, Bath Tubs.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Cooking and
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.
Enamelled Iron Ware,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST	Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.
} Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL	£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

TELEPHONES

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,061½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,800	100	100	19	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1088
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 26	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,800		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	148
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	180	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	236
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	64
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	240
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,280	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	355xd 205
Apollo	750	2,200	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	910xd
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	475
Manmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	260
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	450	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...		100	Rs. 100	970xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 20	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,800	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	435
Deral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5.	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	280
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	78	1,865 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	495
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,290
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	550xd.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.		Cash Rate.
G.I.P.R. Conolidated Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-9
China Leaf	"	25-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25 "
Do. do. new	"	24-13 "
Australia do.	"	25-8
Bombay do.	"	25-7
English Sovereigns	"	16-3
Do. Dragons	"	15-15-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4
Five-Francs	"	215

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Mr. Henry Varley's Evangelistic Addresses at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to English-speaking natives at 5-30 p.m.; and at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Kapurthala arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Congo (s), for Hull, &c.; and Amizade (brig) Damaun.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady entered the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Teheran left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, per extra s. s. Orion, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a. m., on Thursday, the 8th inst.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday next.

ARRIVALS.—The Prince and Princess of Baroda arrived at the Grant Road railway station, at 6 a.m., on Monday, accompanied by fourteen followers, two guns, and five spears, and are putting up at Cumballa Hill.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Hindu, named Luxumon Balla, aged 35 years, who lived at Ghorapdeo, and had been ailing for some time with cough, fever, and diarrhœa, died suddenly on Monday. The Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of.

THEFT FROM A DWELLING.—One Curreem Bux, living at Doctor Street, reports that his room was broken into during his absence from home, between the hour of 8 p.m. and 10 p.m., on the 4th instant, and notes and cash to the value of Rs. 70 stolen therefrom.

FRERE ROAD CLUB.—The Committee of the Frere Road Club are giving another of their enjoyable dances next Friday, in the Town Hall. A large number of invitations are being sent out, and the committee are sparing no pains in endeavouring to make the dance as successful as their former ones.

REPORTED LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Muthuradass Ramdass, residing at Mandvie, reports that he dropped a purse somewhere between Meadow Street and Ralli Brothers' office. The purse is said to have contained one currency note for Rs. 500, three for Rs. 100 each, and two for Rs. 50 each.

INTERRUPTING DISEMBARKATION AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The action which Superintendent Brewin had undertaken against Mr. Kirby, contractor, for not obeying the police, who were engaged in regulating traffic, at the Apollo Bunder, on the arrival of the overland mails a week ago, has been cancelled.

MILL STRIKES.—Three hundred operatives of the Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld., struck work on Monday. They complain of a reduction in their wages. The necessary police arrangements have been made to prevent a breach of the peace.—The strike in the Mazagon Mill still continues, seventy-five operatives refusing to resume work.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—A groom, named Keshaw Rana, aged 35 years, was engaged on Monday afternoon, on the Chinch Bunder Road, fixing a cart-wheel which had broken down, when he was accidentally run down by another cart, sustaining a lacerated wound on the left foot, about four inches in length. He has been removed to the G. T. Hospital, and detained.

A DISHONEST HOTEL MENIAL.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Govind Dharma, a hamal, employed in Watson's Hotel, was charged with being in possession of currency notes to the value of Rs. 100. It is presumed that the money belonged to one of the residents. The charge was altered to one of misappropriation, and the prisoner was committed to jail for four months' rigorous imprisonment. The notes have been kept by the Chief Clerk until a claim is made for them.

A SUSPICIOUS AFFAIR.—On Monday morning a Mahomedan weaver, named Mahomed Essoob, who lives at Muddanpoora, made a complaint to the police that, after eating some sweetmeats and *pan* leaf, given him the night previous by his master's wife, Sangee, he began to vomit and purge and continued to do so till 2 a.m. the next day, when he was removed to the J. J. Hospital by a police sepoy. He is detained, and is progressing favourably. The matter he first threw up has been forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Tatia Luxuman, a detective Jemadar, charged one Sadashiv Atmaram before Mr. Webb with defamation. It was stated that the accused wrote and published a letter, dated 2nd November, in which it was said the prosecutor had used his official position for his private ends and intimidated the writer on account of certain caste disputes. The charge was brought home to the accused who was convicted and fined Rs. 100, out of which sum Rs. 50 were awarded to complainant as compensation.

DEATH FROM AN ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—The Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, held an enquiry yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Abdool Latiff, lately employed as a dock labourer. The deceased, who was twenty-two years of age, and lived at Memonwara, went on board the s. s. Calder, which was then lying in the Prince's Dock, to assist in the landing of horses, arrived from Persia. The deck of the vessel was crowded with horses and labourers, and the deceased, in attempting to step over a winch, had his right foot jammed in one of the cog-wheels, which crushed it. The deceased was removed to hospital and detained. On the 28th ultimo, tetanus set in, and deceased succumbed yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 26th November 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act; Willford Arthur Peleguin Cosserat, Foreman, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Workshops, Nagpur, for improved joints or couplings for articles made of bamboo, canes and the like. John Joseph Harrison, Designer and Draughtsman, of 83, New Oxford Street, in the County of Middlesex, in the kingdom of England, for improvements in and connected with receptacles for matches and other articles and for exhibiting advertisements, photographs, or the like; Louis Teweles and Thomas Arthur Robinson, Mechanical Engineers of Dale Mill, Paterson, in the county of Passaic and State of new Jersey, United States, America, for improvements in looms for weaving two widths of fabric simultaneously. Jessop and Co. and Geo. Roddick, for controlling pumps and other Direct Acting Motors to be called the "Phœnix Positive Action Valve Gear." John Bridges Lee, M. A., barrister-at-law, of Lahore, Punjab, India, for an improved method for separating surplus liquor from Indigo during Indigo manufacture. Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in airheating stoves; Samuel H. Brown, Metal Worker, and Michael McBarron, Merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, for a process of annealing metals. Lionel Maynard Torin, Tea Grower, of Aldourie Estate, Agra-Patna, Ceylon, but now residing at London, England, for an improved method of and means for the drying of the leaves of tea and other plants.

Specification of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.—Kenneth Thomas Sutherland, Chemical Manufacturer, 39, Prithard Street, Chorlton upon—Medlock, Manchester, county of Lancaster, England, and George Esdaile, Civil Engineer, the Old Rectory Platt Lane, Rusholme, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in the treatment of fibres and fibrous materials made of China grass, flax, hemp, and such like fibres, by which means such can be more easily cleansed and bleached. (Filed 30th March 1892);—Elizabeth Phillips, Furrier, of No. 4, Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in bed pans, commodes, and other like articles. (Filed 18th November 1892.);—The Edison United Phonoghraph Company, Limited, of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in phonographs. (Filed 23rd November 1892.). Erratum.—In Notification No. 2316 P., dated the 25th August 1892, of specifications filed, published in Part II of the Gazette of India of the 27th idem, for "No. 85 of 1882 read "No. 85 of 1892."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE APOLLO HOTEL DISPUTE.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE POCHKHANAWALLA VS. HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE MODY.

THIS was an argument of a rule "nisi" obtained by the plaintiff some days ago for the appointment of a receiver until the hearing of the suit. The defendant claimed to be a partner in the establishment, known as the Apollo Hotel, whereas the plaintiff averred that he was only the manager of the hotel. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant to shew cause against the rule.

The plaintiff's case is that, in 1877, after the death of his father, old Pallonjee Pestonjee of the Adelphi, he purchased three hotels—the Adelphi Hotel, situated at Byculla, in the premises of H. H. Aga Khan, the Adelphi Family Hotel, situated at Byculla, in the premises of David Sassoon; and the Victoria Hotel, situated in the Fort in the premises of Dr. R. C. Bahadurjee. He carried on the business of hotel-keeper therein on his own account. The business was managed on his behalf by the defendant, who is the husband of the plaintiff's wife's sister. The plaintiff had so much confidence in him that he left the business entirely in his hands, and he (defendant) kept all the books of account, had control of the cash, and made all disbursements. Plaintiff said that he was, and still is, a man weak and irresolute by nature, and not of sufficient mental capacity to manage such a business himself, and is easily influenced by others. In consequence of this and the confidence which he reposed in the defendant, the latter obtained a very great influence over him during the time he was so managing the business. In June 1888 the defendant is alleged to have induced the plaintiff, who then had no independant advice on the subject, to sign a document in the Guzerati language, which the defendant at the time represented was a power of attorney from plaintiff to the defendant. It was not until February 1892 that the nature of the document was discovered by the plaintiff and his friends, when he learned that it was a deed of partnership, by which the defendant was admitted to a half-share in the profits of the business for the term of ten years, and by which it was provided that the defendant was to retain possession of all monies and assets of the partnership, that all payments and receipts were to be made by and to him, and that he alone was to make all purchases of things required for the partnership business. The defendant brought no capital into the business. The writing also provided that a sum of Rs. 200 a month was to be drawn by each partner out of the profits of the business. Such sum had not been paid to or drawn by the plaintiff. From July 1881 to December 1887 he received a little over Rs. 10,000, being an average of Rs. 133 a month, while the defendant had wrongly debited him with sums amounting to Rs. 15,000. From January to December 1888 plaintiff received Rs. 150 a month only; from January 1889 to August 1890 he received Rs. 477; and from April to September 1891, Rs. 150 a month were paid to him. It was further provided by the writing that an account of the profit and loss of the business was to be made up at the end of every twelve months and signed by the parties, and the balance of profit was to be divided between the partners. No such accounts had been made up or signed, nor had any sum been divided. Nevertheless, the defendant induced the plaintiff to sign a document on the 14th October 1889, whereby the plaintiff was incorrectly made to acknowledge that the accounts had been made up and adjusted. In 1884, by the advice of the defendant, the Adelphi Family Hotel was abandoned; and in the following year the Victoria Family Hotel was opened in the Fort. In 1887, the Apollo Hotel was opened in the Fort out of profits which had been made in the business, and most of the furniture out of the Adelphi Hotel was taken there. In 1889 the Apollo Family Hotel was opened, while two years later the Victoria Hotel and the Victoria Family Hotel in Waudby Road were abandoned. Shortly after the expiration of the ten years mentioned in the Guzerati writing, the defendant expressed a wish that the plaintiff should execute a document in the English language, which defendant told plaintiff was his will, and that when it was read over to him by an interpreter of the High Court, he should quietly assent to all that was said to him, and sign the document quietly without making any remarks. The plaintiff, acting under the representations and influence of the defendant, and relying entirely upon him, did sign a document on the 24th August, 1891, which was prepared by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, the defendant's solicitors. No draft of it was ever sent or shown to the plaintiff, nor did the plaintiff know what document he was going to execute. By this deed the previous partnership was continued for a further term of ten years, and the defendant was not merely continued as a partner, but it was declared that he was also entitled to a half share in the leases of the three hotels and in the stock-in-trade and furniture. The deed also contained a mutual release by the parties in respect of all transactions under the Guzerati writing of 1881. It also acknowledged that there was then a debt due by the partnership of Rs. 30,000 in respect of which the plaintiff knew nothing. This deed was not presented for registration by the defendant until March, 1892. Meantime, the plaintiff's family had discovered and informed him of what the defendant had induced him to do. The plaintiff thereupon tried to prevent the registration of the deed, but without avail. Since the execution of that deed, the defendant had continued in sole management of the business of the hotels, entirely excluding the plaintiff from such management. The servants of the hotel refused to obey any orders of the plaintiff. Belonging to the hotels were a number of carriages and horses, which the defendant used for his own pleasure when they were not required for hotel work, but he did not allow plaintiff to make any such use of them. Although the defendant had ample funds in his hands, he had omitted to pay the rent of the Adelphi Hotel and municipal bills; and the property was liable to be distrained for the rent. Defendant had not allowed the plaintiff to draw a sum of Rs. 200 per month to which he was entitled under the deed; but in September 1991 paid him Rs. 150, and since then has been paying him Rs. 2-5-0 a-day only for bazar expenses, supplying him with fire-wood, rice, sugar, and tea from the hotel stores. No accounts were adjusted at the end of the year 1891; nor had the defendant made up any such accounts in any book. The plaintiff prayed for an account, for the appointment of a receiver, &c.

The defendant denied the material allegations made against him, some of which, he said, were absolutely false. The plaintiff executed the agreement with full knowledge and understanding of its contents. He had abundance of independent advice before executing the agreement. Defendant brought no capital into the business, but he had a claim against the plaintiff for remuneration for services previously rendered. The plaintiff made no reference to the fact that he and his family lived rent-free in one of the bungalows in the hotel premises at Byculla, had a free table and free use of the hotel servants and carriages. The plaintiff used to draw monies from the Bank by cheques payable to himself. The accounts were from time to time adjusted and entered in a book, which is still in the plaintiff's custody. The plaintiff's wife having quarrelled with the defendant, the latter desired to have the release executed, which the plaintiff did quite willingly. The Byculla Hotels were under the plaintiff's sole management. Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee were solicitors for both parties. The contents and provisions of the later agreement between the parties were perfectly fair to the plaintiff, and were known to and understood by him before execution. The complaint made against defendant in regard to the rent and municipal bills was frivolous. The plaintiff, it was submitted, was not entitled to any relief. However, after what had happened, the defendant desired a dissolution of partnership and an account.

Mr. Macpherson said he was ready to go on with the rule.

Mr. Jardine said he was also ready to show cause against it.

His Lordship saw no reason for hurrying on the argument before the part-heard case he had in hand, and, after some discussion, the rule was adjourned till the hearing of the suit.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' SHIPPING CONTRACT.

WE are informed that the running freight contract, which has been entered into between the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and the Agents of the Anchor, Hall, Clan, and City Lines was renewed by the Association on the 3rd inst. on the same conditions and at the same rates as in the existing contract for a period of two years—1st January 1893 to 31st December 1894. The steamer owners have agreed to give to the Association any benefit which the steamer owners may derive from the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal.

LETTERS were received in Paris on Nov. 14 announcing that Captain Monteil had crossed the Sahara, and would shortly arrive in Tripoli. The traveller, who is accompanied by Adjutant Baidaire, has spent the greater part of two years in this remarkable journey. On Nov. 13 a deputation of leading men from the Tuarik tribes, on the north border of the Sahara, who some time ago massacred the members of a French Expedition, arrived at Biskra, in the province of Constantina, on their way to enterview the French Governor-General at Algiers.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. CUTLER PALMER'S VINTAGE REPORT.

MESSRS. CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s Vintage report is as follows:—

As has been customary with us for the past half century at the termination of each year's Vintage in Europe, we have given, for the information of our friends, in as concise a manner as we have been able, such particulars as to the results following the gathering of the grapes, as we have always assumed would be read with interest by those who understand and can appreciate the difference between Wine and the numerous imitations thereof. In these degenerate days there are many people, who, for cheapness, buy and consume imitation liquids detrimental alike to their health and to legitimate business. To such class our observations on this year's Vintage will probably afford no interest.

FRANCE.

Bordeaux.—The quantity of Wine produced may generally be taken as much below the average. This result is due to the fact that the vineyards were visited by severe frosts in mid-April, and later on were scorched by the exceptional heat of August. For the same reasons the quality of the new Wines will doubtless be very variable. Where the vineyard by its natural position has been protected against unfavourable elements, an excellent Wine has been made, but where the position has not been so happy it may be taken that the Wines—although up to the present showing good color and plenty of saccharine—cannot but turn out inferior in quality.

As we have said, we cannot yet give the quantity of this year's crop, but as regards the preceding five years the following are about the figures:—

1891	1,088,000	Hhds.
1890	708,400	"
1889	960,000	"
1888	1,250,000	"
1887	512,000	"

The Wines of 1887 are healthy and fruity, full-bodied and possessed of good colour; they are developing admirably if somewhat slowly in bottle.

The 1888's are light and bouqueted, and have fully maintained the early promise they showed.

The 1889's are more coloured and fuller than those of the preceding year, and show development which will recommend them to everybody.

The 1890's are fruity, full and of good colour: they are Wines particularly suited to the English taste.

1891.—We are very pleased with the development of our purchases of this year: the Wines are light and the colour thoughout very good.

Burgundy.—It may be remembered that during the years 1890 and '91 the Phylloxera did much damage in the vineyards of Burgundy, in some replanting was an absolute necessity, consequently the Wine made this year has been comparatively small, but we think the quality will be exceptionally good and equal to that produced in the years 1865, '70, and '78.

It is of course, with Wine so young as is that of the present year, difficult to pronounce any reliable opinion of its body and color, but we prognosticate these desiderata in the '92's because of the glorious weather Burgundy enjoyed in the summer months, the Sun enriching the color of the grapes while materially adding to the richness of the fruit.

Champagne.—This year's Wine, our friends write to say, can be compared with the best vintages of this century.

The Vintage took place under perfect conditions, *i.e.*, brilliant sunshine and no rain; it is the Sun that makes good Champagne, and no amount of added sugar can hide the acidity of an unripened vintage. The Wine seems to be nearly as dark as the '74's, and is full of delicacy, vinosity and body. It is unfortunate in so excellent a vintage that the quantity should be so disappointing; we think it can be but one-tenth of an ordinary vintage: this to some extent was caused by the severe frosts which occurred in the Champagne districts in the month of May. The comparatively small production added to the threatened, nay positive, appearance of the Phylloxera in the Champagne country, has caused prices to stiffen.

Saumur.—In this district also the Wine made this year was small, the yield being from one-third to one-half of an average. Early frosts did damage in some places, but subsequently very favourable weather set in and continued until the grapes were gathered, the result being that the quality will, we think, turn out to be very satisfactory, and as this economical but good Wine has rapidly grown into public favour, we are glad to record a good outlook for Saumur Champagne.

Cognac.—Early frosts in this district did much damage and consequently the yield is not equal to our expectations. It will be about one-third of that of last year, but the quality of the Wine distilled is exceptionally good.

There are still some fine old Brandies in the hands of wealthy farmers in Cognac, who hold them for speculative purposes.

It is to be regretted that, owing to the general scarcity and high value of pure Cognac, opportunity has been given for the shipment of spirit made in all probability from potatoes, which spirit, after treatment with coloring and flavoring essences, unprincipled shippers designate as "Cognac," and it unfortunately passes muster as such with a very great many people whose tastes must be as vitiated as ther their palates, and we fear that all the requirements of the Merchandize Marks Act will never prevent the rascality that is constantly practised by unscrupulous traders; it is the consumers of such compounds who should refrain from encouraging them.

GERMANY.

This year's Wine may be reckoned among good vintages, owing no doubt to the splendid weather experienced all over Germany during the summer. The heat developed saccharine in the grapes in the most satisfactory manner. To do duty for Sparkling German Wines, the black (Burgundy) grapes have already been operated upon, and we are advised that the quality is likely to be promising.

The yield is not a large one in this country any more than in France.

SPAIN.

It is somewhat too early to give any decided opinion as to how this year's Wine is likely to turn out, but it would seem that quality is somewhat wanting, the mostos apparently inclining to a deficiency of flavour and delicacy, but we may be somewhat hypercritical in so describing the Wine. Fashion permeates all sublunary affairs even in matters comprised under the title of a modern publication, viz., "What to eat, drink, and avoid," and so for the moment there is a falling off in the demand for "a good glass of Sherry," and the excellent hygienic properties of this particular Wine seem to be lost sight of. The dietetic qualities of Palma, Montilla and Amontillado are most useful to Invalids requiring a light invigorating tonic; such Wines aid and improve the appetite.

Sherry is at present unfashionable and the generous Wine that our forefathers thrived on is simply accumulating in the Bodegas of Spanish Wine-growers to such an extent as enables Shippers to supply the South American and Mexican Republics with excellent quality Sherry at rates that, in the palmy days of the trade in this Wine, were unattainable on our market, and it will be strange if, as time rolls on, the exceptional good value now offered in Sherry will not be recognised by our fellow countrymen at home and abroad.

The yield this year of the Wine is equal only to about two-thirds of the '91 Vintage, but as Sherry takes more time to mature than any other Wine, the immediate effect of a bad yield causes prices to be maintained, even though we have said it is not the fashion now to drink Sherry.

SICILY.

As far as can be at present judged the Wine made on this Island is likely to prove about one-third less than that of 1891. In the early summer heavy rains fell, superseded by cold winds, followed later on by excessive heat.

Marsala Wine is most healthful to the human system, and is antagonistic to ailments of a cutaneous nature. We have to caution our friends against imitations that are now being shipped of genuine Marsala; the only way to guard against their being foisted upon consumers is for them to do business with only respectable houses in our Trade. Marsala is an economical and excellent Wine.

PORTUGAL.

The vintage here commenced towards the end of September, and was continued through fine warm weather; this improved the condition of the grapes in a wonderful manner. In the Baixo Corgo the quantity is generally less than was anticipated, but exceeded the most sanguine expectations in the Cima Corgo district. The Vintage on the whole may be considered as successful and the quality of the Wine surpasses that made in '91. In the South of Portugal, where the Wines are mostly distilled or converted into brandy, the Vintage is far from a success, owing to the ravages of the *Phylloxera* and *Mildew*; the result will not be more than one-half of last year's yield.

The shipment of Wine from Oporto to all parts of the world during the first nine months of the present year have been 86,695 pipes, against 65,614 pipes for the corresponding period of last year. These figures go to prove the increasing popularity of Port Wine. It is interesting to contrast these with those relating to the shipments of Wine from Cadiz, which during the first nine months of this year total 35,460 butts, as against 45,132 butts in the corresponding period of 1891. These figures go to confirm our remarks made under the head of Sherry.

Spanish red wine or Tarragona.—While writing, definite reports have not yet reached us from the various centres; but we have cause to believe that the yield in the Pueblos of the Priarato is fully up to the average both as to quality and to quantity. In the Pie Montana and the Planos we understand that abundant Wine has been produced, but this is of a weak class and only suitable for South American Markets.

ITALY.

Italian wines.—The Vintage has been most abundant and is calculated at 40,000,000 Hectolitres (an Hectolitre equalling 22 gallons). This is partly to be accounted for by the new vines that were planted about 10 years since, and are now bearing excellent fruit. This large quantity does not come to a thin market, for there is with Italian growers large quantities of past year's vintages which would probably have found their way into the Argentine Republic had not the prohibitive price of gold effectually made sales impossible; in fact, so great was the superabundance of the generous juice, that the Italians had introduced a process of distillation whereby they hoped to have placed a very fair spirit on our market, but they had hardly succeeded in doing this when the Italian Government came down upon the distillers enforcing without notice so big an amount for duty that the effort to introduce what might have proved a profitable industry into Italy, was effectually knocked on the head. We have ourselves not had much called for Italian Wines, but their many virtues are known and appreciated by those who, from tropical regions, have wintered in Italy and have partaken of the Wine. The present year's Vintage is of good average quality and should develop well.

MADEIRA.

The Vintage began early and then was suspended because all the merchants held off buying because of price, but it was eventually completed in good time and under favourable circumstances. The quantity in the North, where the cheap Wines are grown, was small, but the South gave a better return than last year, and on the whole the yield is a fair average. Quality promises to be good.

A BORDER FORAY.

IN May 1891, writes the *Pioneer*, there was a petty rebellion in the State of Keonjhar, one of the tributary mehals of Orissa, the Raja being put to flight, his fort captured, and the administration, such as it was, overthrown for the time being. A force composed of a wing of the 17th Native Infantry were sent from Calcutta to assist the military police in restoring order, and this object was rapidly accomplished. Only one skirmish occurred, the police escorting the Raja from the Cuttack side being attacked in a half-hearted way. The ringleaders of the rising surrendered themselves on the appearance of British officers on the scene, the chief of them, Dharinidhar, being sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The State was thereafter administered by an Agent appointed by the Government for some months, the Rajah being eventually allowed to return in March of the present year. There had been charges advanced against him of tyranny and oppression, but he does not seem to have been guilty of much more than the usual practices of half-educated Native Chiefs. The people of Lower Keonjhar and most of those in the upper part of the State accepted the arrangements made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but the aboriginal Bhuiyas and Gonds held aloof though assured of the intention of Government to protect them against ill-treatment. They refused to pay taxes and construed the conciliatory policy adopted towards them by our Native Political Agent, Nanda Kishore Das, as implying timidity if not fear. The Bhuiyas, in June, spread reports that the Raja had not really been restored to power, that Dharanidhar had been released, and was to assume charge of the State. This caused great excitement, armed bands assembled, and the Passes were occupied so as to prevent the Raja and his partizans from escaping to British territory. The falsity of the rumours became apparent in the course of time, but the ringleaders have since managed to mislead the people by lying stories of the intentions of Government. They are described as living the lives of banditti in the most inaccessible parts of Navagarh whence they levy supplies from the peaceful villages in the plains. Some little time since a proclamation was issued calling upon the malcontents to submit, promising them pardon for political offences, and a full inquiry into their grievances. They were given a month in which to make their submission, and were told that at the end of that period force would be employed if they still remained recalcitrant. The majority of the people concerned appear willing to give in, but their leaders are obstinate. Those controlling the Bhuiyas cunningly insinuate that the Gonds will attack them if they yield; while the Gond leaders adopt similar tactics on their side. The Government have accordingly decided, as we stated a day or two ago, to send 120 military police through Chaibassa to Keonjhar, while Mr. Cooke, Commissioner of Orissa, will march from Cuttack with an escort of 25 sepoys of the 17th Madras Infantry. Mr. Cooke expects to reach Keonjhar on the 21st instant. There is no probability of any serious disturbance as the Bhuiyas and Gonds have only bows, arrows, and axes, and like most savages entertain a wholesome fear of firearms. The hills which they hold are somewhat inaccessible, but can be entered from several directions. It is intended to deport the ringleaders, as once they are removed the tribesmen will settle down peacefully.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st December to date.	Variation, 1st December to date.
Delhi	30·016	W	5	73·6	53·1	61	...	...	—0·07
Agra	30·053	N W	6	78·1	51·6	59	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·051	W S W	11	75·0	52·0	70	...	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·033	W N W	8	76·5	50·9	59	...	0·30	+0·16
Jhansi	30·075	S W	2	81·9	58·7	45	...	...	—0·08
Jacobabad	30·100	N W	3	81·4	48·0	44	...	...	...
Karachi	30·104	E N E	11	82·0	62·0	83	...	...	..
Jeypore	30·099	N W	5	80·0	49·7	72	...	0·02	—7·13
Ajmere	30·147	Calm	3	79·7	48·3	79	...	...	—0·07
Deesa	30·102	N N E	6	90·7	52·9	56	...	...	—0·08
Bhuj	30·107	Calm	4	85·4	57·0	!	..	..	..
Rajkot	30·109	Calm	5	86·4	51·0	76	..	..	—0·35
Veraval	30·071	N N E	2	90·1	57·3	35	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·140	Calm	3	81·3	51·8	58	..	..	—0·10
Indore	30·134	Calm	2	80·0	48·1	67	..	0·50	+0·12
Saugor	30·112	Calm	2	79·3	49·9	59	..	..	—0·46
Jubbulpore	30·150	Calm	1	77·4	44·4	77	..	..	—0·51
Hoshangabad	30·152	Calm	1	79·8	49·8	76	..	0·34	—0·05
Khandwa	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	30·116	N N W	3	82·8	53·8	58	..	..	—0·79
Amraoti	30·1 0	N N E	3	80 9	56·8	42	..	0·21	—0·43
Akola	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	30·097	N E	F	89·1	55·0	64	..	..	—0·18
Malegaon	30·165	W N W	4	84·4	53·5	41	..	0·17	—0·58
Bombay	30·062	E N E	11	85·5	69·2	73	..	0·67	+0·09
Poona	30·151	Calm	6	83·6	49·0	65	..	0·34	—0·93
Sholapur	30·133	N E	7	85·2	53·1	55	..	0·68	—0·26
Ratnagiri	30·043	E S E	5	90·9	65·4	46	..	0·41	—0·10
Belgaum	30·070	E	?	79·3	55·4	73	..	0·30	—1·56
Goa	30·038	E	7	86·1	65·4	75	..	2·44	...
Karwar	30·027	N E	2	87·3	61·5	63	..	1·43	—1·44
Mangalore	29·995	E	4	92·8	69·9	56	..	4·25	+0·75
Calicut	29·982	E	8	89·2	71·2	70	..	3·54	—2·43
Cochin	29·985	E N E	M	90·2	73·7	69	..	4·08	—3·93
Bangalore	30·096	N E	3	78·2	55·9	80	..	0·57	—3·23
Secunderabad	30·137	Calm	4	82·6	52·1	73	..	1·79	—0·13
Masulipatam	30·068	N	4	83·5	65·2	87	..	0·31	—7·24
Bellary	30·109	Calm	3	83·4	56·6	76	..	0·25	—2·00
Cuddapah	30·074	N E	..	86·0	61·4	76	..	0·78	—4·89
Madras	30·046	N	10	85·2	75·7	58	..	2·91	—15·61
Coimbatore	30·062	E	4	86·3	64·3	70	..	1·16	—2·36
Trichinopoly	30·070	N E	3	89·0	70·4	75	...	1·56	—4·61
Negapatam	29·993	N E	14	82·4	74·7	59	...	4·16	—16·24
Colombo	29·971	N	8	86·0	73·0	63	...	5·99	—8·67

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a moderate to slight local rise at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, the barometer has fallen in all districts. The fall has been brisk to rapid at Jeypore, Agra, Jhansi and Saugor, and moderate or slight in other places. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderately steep in the neighbourhood of Goa, Calicut and Nagapatam. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to strong at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bombay, Calicut, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Calicut, Bombay and Allahabad, and 10 at Karwar and Negapatam. The day and night temperature variations are small and irregular except at Madras, Ajmere and Jhansi, where the minimum temperature is from 4° to 8° in excess of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Mangalore and the lowest 44° at Jabalpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are slightly clouded at Calicut, Cochin, Coimbatore and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any station. The baric gradients are rather steep on and off the Coromandel Coast and also on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin, and moderate to fresh winds are probable. The weather continues to be fine, clear and settled everywhere.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Neera, 168 tons, Captain R Armstrong, will sail to-day for Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain John Stone, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c. with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Congo, 1,891 tons, Captain B H Rogers, sailed yesterday for Hull via Aden, with a general cargo and 42 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain P H Slee, Mrs Whyte, Captain C C Haw, Mr F Baptista and 150 deck

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Khatiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Watling, Mr Harris, Mr W A Baker, Mr. W Shinnwell, Mr J R Hatherly, Mr Jones, Mr G W Brown, Mr and Mrs Veerjee Vussonjee, Mrs Travis and infant, Mr Davison, Mr Mahomed Bin Yasuf, Mrs Lukmidas Rowjee and 454 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Dec 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Congo (s) Amizade (brig)	Rogers Nacoda	Hull, &c. Damaun.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Lalpoora, Stone, for Calcutta, &c.
" Neera, Armstrong, for Singapore and Penang.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Afrikander, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.
" Tungue, for Zanzibar, &c., via Marmugoa.
" Bormida, for China, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
23	Congo s	Rogers	Hull.
	Arabia s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Khiva s	Shoemaker	Mauritius.
	Indra s	Burkill	Bombay.
26	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C.Coast
27	Hindustan s	Hazard	London.
29	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
23	City of Edinburgh s	Frame	Bombay.
	Arabia s	Grier	Bombay.
21	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Congo s	Rogers	Bombay.
	Khiva s	Shoemaker	Bombay.
26	Metapedia s	Fraser	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast
28	Indra s	Burkill	Port Said for orders.
29	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool.
	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Hindustan, Hazard, M Mackenzie & Co. for Bombay.
" Karagola, Tice, M Mackenzie, & Co, for Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Fraser s—12 cases plate glass, Heerjee Sajeen; 45 kegs nails, A Bharmull

Metapedia s—5 cases machinery, &c, W H Gribbin and Co; 10 cases brass tumblers, Rutnajee Sewajee; 25 cases school plates, A Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—10 cases quinine, V Bhicka and Co; 4 cases photographic instruments and chemicals, Scott Newton and Co; 35 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases ham and bacon, Damoder Ratansey; 60 drums paints, Thos Coulson and Co; 5 cases photographic apparatus and 7 cases medicine, Phillips and Co; 13 cases earthenware, photographic apparatus, surgical appliances, &c, Lawrence and Co; 12 cases tobacco, C Jallabhoy and Co; 23 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co; 17 cases biscuits, D Cowasjee; 9 cases provision and 2 cases stationery, Phillips and Co.

Persis s—5 cases varnish and 1 case showcard, Grieves Wynn and Co.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—35 drums linseed oil, 15 drums turpentine, A M Hussonally; 101 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—5 cases slate pencils, K Ebramjee; 125 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood.

Imperator s—11 cases soap, Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum,

FROM MARSEILES.

Laseyne s—8 cases saffron, S Naraen and Co; 13 cases saffron, A Amoros and Co; 2 cases co fectionery, C Tincombe and Co; 7 cases saffron, Khan and Khan.

Singapore s—31 cases provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 20 cases soap, Volkart Brothers; 3 cases gold and silver watches, C; Heinger; 150 cases sulphur, S Bhanjee; 125 cases sulphur, E Mahomedally and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—52 cases marbleware, E Byramjee; 80 cases soap, Bhaisett and Co; 7 cases writing paper, E Caderbhoy; 1,100 bales marble, F Muraglia and Co; 15 cases butter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 38 kegs anniline dye Volkart Brothers; 12 bales writing paper and 29 bales paper, Framjee Ardesir Davur and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—5 bales colored papers, M Kesson.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—63 cwts wool unpressed, 2,233 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 1,176 cwts jowaree, 256 corges skins and 210 lbs tea.

Country Crafts (Bombay)—237 cwts cotton unpressed, 76 cwts wool unpressed, 351 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, and 531 cwts barley.

IMPORTS.

Lycia, s, (Liverpool) 912 pieces grey goods.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—35 pieces prints.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—2,660 pieces grey goods, 3,500 pieces white goods, 320 pieces prints, 15,600 lbs grey yarns and 524 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—3,440 pieces grey goods, 699 pieces white goods, 742 pieces prints, 2,500 lbs grey yarns, 300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 40 cwts copper.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—7,500 grey goods, 3,549 pieces white goods, 3198 pieces prints, and 2,500 lbs grey yarns.

Metapedia s, (Liverpool)—6,431 pieces prints, 2,000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, and 161 cwts pelter.

Karagola s (Bombay)—28,892 pieces grey goods, 13,399 pieces white goods, 6,133 pieces prints, 21,300 lbs grey yarns, 11,600, lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 30 cwts spelter and 93 cwts copper.

City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,099 pieces grey goods, 8,777 pieces white goods, 20,712 pieces prints, 3,200 lbs grey yarns, 15,100 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 28 cwts steel and 20 cwts spelter.

Pemba s, (Bombay) 1,255 pieces white goods, and 3,900 pieces prints.

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—14,217 pieces grey goods, 11 239 pieces white goods, 8,485 pieces prints, 3,575 lbs grey yarns, 3,285 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 30 cwts iron bar rods, sheets and hoops, and 2 cwts copper.

Congo s, Hull)—25,649 pieces grey goods, 31,434 pieces white Co goods, 10,149 pieces prints, 3,600 lbs grey yarns, 20,080 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 1,600 cwts iron bars, rod, sheets and Hoops, and 246 cwts spelter.

Country Crafts s, (Bombay) 716 pieces grey goods and 18 cwts iron bar rods sheets and hoops.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Abbott, Major, Bengal, 15th Silks, on leave, from England.

DECEMBER 4.

Scott, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty from Deolalee.
Lloyd, Lt, 3rd Bo B I, on leave, from Satara.

DEDEMBER 5.

Wooldrige, Lt, 22nd Bo I, on leave from Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 6.

Watling, Col, Bo, District Staff, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Rogers, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, to Ahmedbad,

DECEMBER 6.

Deane, Capt, 2nd Ms, Lanc rs, off leave, to Bangalore.
Wooldridge, Lt, 22nd Bo I, off leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th December.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—5-pr R M L Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters.

Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

2. On Saturday next, the 10th instant, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by steam-launch to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10. Dress—Drill order, without arms.

3. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next, the 9th instant, Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a. m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—

No. 286 Trumpeter Frederick Brewin, No. 1 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company.

No. 287 Trumpeter William Bennett, No. 1 Sub-Division, No. 2 Company.

By order,
(Sd.) J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 7th December.

1. The 3rd class Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No. 3332 Vol. V. E. Gibbons and No. 3333 Vol. W Brooks-Warner.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. The Squadron will parade at the Oval on Thursday, the 8th Instant, at 7. a.m. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

3. The following having joined are posted as follows:—
Troopers G. Baker and M. A. Couveia to "A" Troop.
Troopers J. C. G. Bowen, H. Wehlinger and O. Berlinger to "B" Troop.

4. Sergt. F. A. Reddie, having resigned, is struck off the strength of the Corps.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 bale white long cloth.
3 cases „ nainsooks.
1 „ „ cambrics.
2 „ „ striped mulls.
2 „ colored prints.
2 „ „ sarries.
9 „ lemon cambrics.
2 „ brown half hose.

On account of the underwriters—

On account and at the risk of the indentor Runchordass Ramjee.

R / A 4701 } 4—1 case white bleached tape bordered scarves 46 by 2-11 yards.

Ex s. s. Persia.

R / A 4714 } 87—1 case bleached doria scarves, 38 by 4-10 s.s. Eden Hall.

Ex s. s. Arabia.

AT / 4781 } 16-17—2 cases S W D white ground prints, 35 by 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE in the Shop, situated on the Corner of Jail Road, opposite to Fullgully, Bhendi Bazaar.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction all the stock-in-trade, belonging to Ag. Hajee Goolam Ally Hajee Dervis in his shop situated on the corner of Jail Road, opposite to Fullgully, Bhendi Bazaar, consisting of tea samavars, estom-[illegible] glassware, earthenware, jewellery, phiroza akik, yakut, [illegible], and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 7, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road the remaining of the stock in trade of Mr. Noor Mahomed Sullaman, furniture dealer, closing his business, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood neatly French polished substantial made dining, drawing, and bed room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very handsome cabinets, almyras, and wardrobes, gas fittings, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome entire grey Norfolk trotter 15·1 aged, up to any weight, perfectly quiet with other horses, and in saddle or in harness, a fine trapper, owner going home.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 strong built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 bay Arab horse, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. J. M. Houliston, of the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at 103, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, hanging and table kerosine lamp, Persian carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 7, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, glassware, crockeryware, lamps, pictures, one full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete, counter bar, a large size cooking stove, &c., of the Bombay Hotel.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Taylor's Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, Hink's lamps, iron safe, harmonium, photo lenses by Grubb, &c., the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

The property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 34, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome F. P. black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-rate full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co, with balls, cues, lamps, complete, a sweet-toned grand pianoforte by Kirkman, London, Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, Bradford's A. I Vowel washing machine, Photographic apparatus with plates, rifle, large aviary, &c., the property of E. MEIFFRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Dagdoo Ganoojee Goonjal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vithal Gannoo Powar and his minor son Tookaram Vithal, by his father and guardian, the said Vithal Gannoo in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of June, 1890, the following property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground belonging to Mr. Jalbhai Ardaseer Sett, is the fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chinch Bunder Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Vithal Gannoo, Tookaram Vithal, and their tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4226, and Street No. 14 and 15 admeasuring 56 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Chimabai, on the west by the property of Raghew Walljee, on the north by the property of Yessoo Mestry, and on the south by the property of Hirajee Boodajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT VESSAWA IN SALSETTE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 24th inst. at 4 p.m., at their rooms, by order of the Liquidator of the National Mortgage Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation), and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Juggonath Shunker Bhende, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of March, 1890, the following properties:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vessawa, in Thana Zilla in the sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 11¼ goonthas or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 21, 22, and plot No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the batty field belonging to Mahomed Gowar and the field of Damodherbhai Khimjee, on the west by the oart "Moogbhai" and the oarts of Thawarbhoy Allana, and salt batty ground of Jao Coal, on the north by the salt batty field of Jao Coal, and on the south by the oart of Goma Gowroo Kolee.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known by the name of "Vadee Kana Devicha," situate at Vessawa, in Thana Zilla, in the sub-district of Salsette containing by ad measurement 9 acres or thereabout, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under No. 23, 24, and bounded on the east by the Government salt ground, on the west by the oart of Mahomed Gawar, on the north by the Government salt ground, and on the south by the salt batty ground of Pedra Jean and which said lands and grounds secondly and thirdly above described are in the occupation and in possession of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 7, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE NEAR CHINCHPOOGLY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thukar Shivji Ludha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Moreshvar Anundrao and Vinayeck Anundrao, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, 1891, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, the following property, viz—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or range of chawls standing thereon, situate and being near Chinchpoogly, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,067 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. , new No. , old Survey No, and new Survey No. , and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the batty ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the west by the Foras Road, on or towards the north by the batty ground of Tejpal Khetsi, and on or towards the south by the batty ground of Ramji Kasiba Mali, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 1, 2, and 53 to 61, and Ward Nos. 7115, 7116, and 7117, and were formerly in the occupation of Anundrao Lakshmanji, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Moreshwar Anundrao and Vinayek Anundrao and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, mortgagee's Solicitor, at his Office, No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 7, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

	Unmounted.	Mounted.		Unmounted.	Mounted.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
C. D' Visite...	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet.........	0 4	0 6	12 by 10.....	1 0	1 4
¼ by 6¼	0 6	0 8	15 by 12....	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED.
JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER
AND
JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).

DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.

Perfect Purifier Supersedes Carbolic and other Disinfectants, being non-poisonous, non-corrosive and stainless in use.

The Company has now received 47 Prize Medals and Awards.

For further particulars and prices apply to the

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,'
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. Is. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY
RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.

Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.

WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasu Press, Calcutta, Bara Nussee Ghoses St.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES OF 110 CASES PILSENER BEER.

On FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms on account and risk of whom it may concern.

110 cases quarts of Pilsener Beer.

Will be put up for sale in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following, *viz*:—

One collection of very rich and valuable Crystal Glass Ware consisting of Decanters, toilet sets, perfume bottles, table ornaments, lamps, wine glasses and tumblers.
1 case dessert services.
40 casks Jeffrey's Beer in qts.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 7, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.

THE price of Bar Silver declined ⅛d. in London yesterday, say to 38⅞d. per oz.; and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £65⅛; while in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. cheaper, at 84⅞, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 300,000 ounces of Silver at 84·94 to 84·99 cents. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97⅜ ex-div; and Indian Stering Loan advanced ½ per cent. to 108½ ex-div. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅝d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower, at £55 10s. per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay had declined 6d. to 10s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99¾; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·14.

The London periodical Skin sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skin sale. Both Madras and Bombay Skins were firm, and prices were 1d. per lb. higher. The number of Goat Skins offered at these sales is 1,110,000; and of Sheep Skins 920,000.

A further drop of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5d. per lb. and Arrivals were 3-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 53-64d. for December-January deliveries, and 4 63-64d. for April-May. In East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach and Dhollera, and all descriptions and grades of Oomrawatee, and "Good" Hinganghat were ⅛d. per lb. lower; and Egyptian "Fair Brown" Cotton was 1-16d. cheaper, at 5 3-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 47,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quieter.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands gave way ⅛ cent per lb., say to 9⅜ cents; while Futures for March were 22 cents lower, at 9·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1892	1891	1890
Monday's Receipts ...	54,000	55,000	54,000
Two days' do	91,000	90,000	91,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,812,000	3,822,000	3,518,000

In our local market there has been nothing whatever done for export to-day, and the feeling has been quiet, while prices have declined Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. The purchases for account of the Mills sum up only 750 bales, made up of 350 New Julgaum, at Rs. 210; 100 New Dhulia, at Rs. 200; and 50 New Akola; and of old stuff, 100 Ujain, at Rs. 197, and 150 Barsee, at Rs. 199 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue to be neglected to a great extent by exporters, and only a small business has transpired again to-day, in quiet markets, but without any change in quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..	5,842	bales.
Wheat...	41,205	cwts.
Linseed	11,299	„
Rapeseed	8,773	„
Gingelly	17,450	„
Poppyseed...................................	768	„
Castorseed..................................	2,081	„
Rice	8,477	„

FREIGHTS are dull; and what little business has been done for this month's shipment has been at a further reduction of about 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 2 29-32d. and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, in one direction, and all available thereat was speedily taken up by the bazaar, whereupon the rate receded 1-32d. without further demand of any consequence being felt, and at the close, 1s. 2⅞d. for Demand was the best rate offering. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 1-16d., for December delivery, and 1s. 3 3-32d., for January, have been the rates; but with very little doing for either position, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 2⅞d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 2 27-32d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight ......1s. 2 15-16d.		„
Credits 3 do. ......1s. 1-16d.		„
Francs 3 do. ......1·58½.		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates for Fours have receded a little, yesterday's advance having been lost, and this evening's closing quotations being 106⅛ for Money, and 105⅞ for Account, with sellers for Account at the rate.

SHARES have been but little dealt in to-day, and quotations generally are unchanged. We note, however, a decline of Rs. 15 in Munmar Press shares; and of Rs. 5 in Mercantile; and an advance of Rs. 10 in New Berar; and in Mill Scrip, an advance of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 12½ in Maneckji Petit, and a decline of Rs. 35 in Queen at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quieter.

Good Dhollera....................................	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅞
3 per cent. Rentes............................	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65⅛
Bar Silver	38⅞

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

NAPLES, DEC. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie from Shanghai left for Bombay this afternoon.

DEC. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 6.

The mail steamer Ballarat from Aden arrived.
The mail steamer Kaiserbind from Calcutta arrived.
The mail steamer Ganges from China arrived.
The mail steamer Victoria from Australia arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 6.

The following is a summary of Tuesday's observations:—The barometer has fallen except at a few stations in the south of the Peninsula and Burma, changes being moderate or small, except in North West India, where the fall is brisk. The distribution is unaltered and winds blow north-westerly to westerly in the Gangetic Plain, northerly in the Bay and easterly in Western India. The force is generally moderate, and the temperature has fallen on and near the hills and over the Peninsula; and risen or changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature ranges from eighty-two degrees at Cochin to fifty-four degrees at Rawalpindi. It is about the normal except in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Central parts of the country, Sind and Rajputana, where it is somewhat excessive. The sky is cloudy in north Bengal and Upper Burma. Rain has fallen at Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, and Diamond Island. Snow has fallen at Gnatong and showers probably extend to Assam, Upper Burma; elsewhere the weather is fine.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	..	...
Teheran	6	2	46 p.m.	..	19
Suez................	6	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 6th Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	36	0	1
„ Kurrachee	...	8	0	1
„ Madras	...	29	0	1

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, 7th December 1892.

6 p.m.—Advent Service, Litanyand Sermon by Reverend A. H. Bowman.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DUNSTERVILLE—TOMKIN—December 5, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. J. H. Beck, James Henry Conrad, eldest son of the late Colonel James B. Dunsterville, C.S.I., Commissary-General, Bombay Army, to Louisa Maria, youngest daughter of the late William Bryckwood Tomkin, Esq., of Witham, Essex.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

IT is amusing to see what will pass for an argument when an advocate finds himself in the predicament of having nothing to say—in the words of Mr. Commissioner Kerr in the Beyts Craig case—and "must say something." Mr. P. M. Mehta having to propose that a certain candidate who is just retiring from Government service under the age rule, should be taken into the service of the Municipality urged that his friend is "a man of sound judgment with administrative ability and with an economic conscience." When asked to define what "an economic conscience" meant, even that practised debater could only say that it was "what is wanted in an Executive Engineer, who at the head of his department might save them thousands of rupees." As a further explanation, it was stated that the phrase was "used by that most educated, intellectual, and excellent Governor Lord Reay." That was regarded as a clincher. Mr. Oxenham indeed was Philistine enough to say that if what is meant by following their economic conscience is that it is a good thing to save money, the Corporation could save their money to the tune of a thousand rupees a month by taking a different course to that recommended by the conscience of Mr. Mehta. The truth is that nothing turned upon facts or arguments adduced in the debate. Facts and arguments were all on one side, and the majority of votes ranged—or arranged—on the other. We have already given expression to what is undoubtedly the opinion of the general public on the character and tendency of an arrangement by which one of the most important departments of the Municipality has been assigned to a member and former president of the Corporation. Such an act carried out by secret understanding avowedly made behind the scenes, is a heavy blow and great discouragement to the engineers in the service of the Municipality, who thus find themselves cut off from the prospect of promotion in their department to which they have hitherto looked forward. When Mr. Tomlinson was selected by open competition for a post on the Bombay Engineering staff, he was informed in writing by Sir Charles Ollivant that there were other posts of larger emoluments, one of them being that of Executive Engineer, to which he might aspire. No such aspiration is possible now. If the Municipality requires the services of men of energy and ambition, it must be prepared to pay them high salaries from the beginning, for the prize of the department is reserved not for them but for any member of the Corporation who can secure the votes of his colleagues. The economic conscience will assuredly suffer in the long run by an innovation which, bad in itself, has established a fatal precedent that will demoralise all the departments in their turn. The effect on the morals of the Corporation will not be bracing. We can only hope—now that it has been discovered that important public appointments can be disposed of behind the scenes that without shocking the economic conscience—the public conscience may not be, in Mr. Oxenham's phrase, one day stung or injured by new and unwelcome developments. If there be tendencies, not of ourselves, which make for righteousness, there are unfortunately other tendencies that do not make for righteousness, which it would be folly to ignore.

THE presentation by His Excellency the Governor of prizes to the successful pupils of the St. Xavier's College—pronounced by unimpeachable authority to be the most efficient English teaching school in Western India—gave occasion for a display of the remarkable aptitude of natives of this country for speaking and declaiming in a foreign tongue. The students enacted scenes from Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*, in a style that elicited from Lord Harris the high and well deserved compliment that at Eton he never heard a more accurate representation of the parts than those declaimed by the St. Xavier's scholars, to some of whom the language "was not exactly their own." His Lordship added that it would be a rare thing to find a dozen youths in an English public school who could have declaimed such long speeches with such accuracy, and suit the action to the word so well. The boys at St. Xavier's College have the advantage of being taught in every branch of education by teachers who are in reality specialists, and whose instruction is, therefore, very thorough. But the gift of learning English and other foreign languages, and speaking them with ease and fluency, is not confined to the pupils of any particular institution; it is doubtless an inherited faculty due to the fact that throughout all Indian history the mixture of races, speaking different languages and dialects, has made every child bilingual from his cradle. This educational advantage, for such it is, is largely shared by Anglo-Indian children, who in their earliest years are perfectly familiar with two languages, and are in the habit of clearly translating the one into the other at an age when their cousins in England have scarcely learned to lisp their own. When, at a later period, they are sent home to school, they are found to be more apt in learning and assimilating Latin, French, and German than the home-keeping youths who, Shakespeare himself observed centuries ago, have ever homely wits. Indeed it only requires a little reflection to realise that the boy who knows from childhood two—or mayhap three—languages, starts on his school career from a higher educational platform than the boy that knows only his own, and is not completely master of that. This is the true explanation of the fact observed by the Civil Service Commissioners in England, and referred to by His Excellency in his pleasant and suggestive address to the assembly at the College, that better English is written by those grounded in Latin, than by those who come from the modern side of the great schools. It is not merely that there is something in the Latin grammar which fixes the principles of English better in the mind than the study of the English grammar, but that the knowledge of a second language enables the young more easily to grasp the principles of their own.

The undoubted educational value of Latin is not likely to be underrated at the St. Xavier's College, and it has been made the first subject taken in hand by a literary society, called the Scientific Academy, which has been established to give encouragement and scope to the spirit of self-improvement amongst the more advanced students. The members meet once a week, and under the competent guidance of one of the Professors read some classic, not generally included in a school course. English and Mathematics will be added as the Academy grows. The object of this new departure is to lead the students to interest themselves in the voluntary cultivation of science and literature, and to combat the indifference to intellectual pursuits for their own sake which so often arises when study is confined to subjects which will contribute to success in examinations, and passes with a view to future employment. Adverting with cordial approval to the fitting up at considerable cost of appliances for thoroughly grounding students in chemistry, His Excellency good-humouredly recounted his own experience when commencing that study. Determined to begin at the beginning, he received instructions in the making of the bottles in which chemicals are deposited, and one day it was his fate to literally take the stick by the wrong end—the red-hot end of a glass stick; an experience which led him very naturally to the conclusion that chemistry had best be studied without going to the roots of the science. A successful class for the practice of Pitman's system of shorthand has been at work for three years past and twenty-six certificates have been received from Mr. Isaac Pitman, and Lord Harris, while bestowing words of encouragement on this useful undertaking in a country where competent shorthand writers are few and far between, expressed some fear lest Government officials, if provided with shorthand writers, might be led to make their reports, sent up for the information of Government, already very long, of inordinate length. This is a danger which might be met by the issue of a Government Resolution directing officials to provide themselves with shorthand writers who have been trained in the much-neglected art of construing the sentences they place with painfully mechanical precision on the pages of their note-books. The great failing of the average shorthand-writer who has learned "Pitman" in this country, is that he is, as a rule, quite incapable of exercising the indispensable faculty of discriminating between sense and nonsense in transcribing his notes. We may hope for better things from the shorthand students taught at a College where special care is bestowed on the development of the general intelligence as well as of the physical health and strength of all who enter its portals. To the thoroughness of the education given at this institution is doubtless to be attributed the fact that the pupils number 1,160, including boys of all communities, and of all religions. Of these twenty-three passed the University Entrance Examination. The fees received during the year amounted to nearly twenty-five thousand rupees, and the Government grant was the largest earned by any such institution. Yet so considerable is the number of the pupils that the Government grant, large as it was, only amounted to ten annas per head per month. Economy, which Sir Richard Temple found to be the handmaid of efficiency in schools under the London Board, has alone, the Rector states, enabled the managers of the College to do so much work with such scanty resources. Everyone will join His Excellency the Governor in congratulating the Rector and his colleagues on the success which has attended their benevolent labours in the cause of the education of all classes of the people of Bombay.

THE utility of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act has already been demonstrated, and the report on proceedings, taken by Customs officers under its provisions during the past year, shows that traders in all countries are recognising the necessity of sending us really the things they profess to send. There were eight hundred and ninety-four cases of detention reported, as compared with eleven hundred and thirty-three in the previous year. It is no longer of any avail that importers should plead ignorance of the Act, the Customs officers decline to admit the plea inasmuch as they can now administer the Act without unnecessary severity, and can see no reason why merchants should not be as wise as they. In Bombay it appears the Act is working particularly smoothly, and none of the cases of detention which are recorded were, in the opinion of the Collector, of such interest as to justify special comment. Several points, however, were submitted for the opinion of Government. First of these was as to whether consignments of beads brought through Trieste sufficiently indicated the country of their origin when described as "made in Bohemia." Government holds the indication clear and that it is sufficient to say "made at Hanover" or "in Prussia," not deeming itself responsible for any geographical ignorance on the part of the general public. In another case a consignment of German brandy was concerned, but Germany was not specifically stated as the place of origin of the goods. A consignment of French brandy, labelled with the word "Bordeaux," was also detained as was a consignment of petroleum merely marked "Batoum." In each of these three cases Government held the law not to have been complied with, and approved the fines which were imposed, laying it down further that even if bars of iron or steel have English words on them, and are not of English origin, the Collector should require them to be fully stamped. Finding Bombay officers somewhat too much on the alert to allow fraudulently described goods to pass, dishonest traders have been trying other ports for their produce. At Rangoon, for example, a consignment of over seven thousand pounds of butter was imported from Switzerland. Each of the seven thousand tins was labelled "selected butter of choicest quality." A test conducted by the Chemical Examiner proved that it was not butter at all, but "margarine." That must have been a wholly unprofitable consignment since the whole was first confiscated, and this being appealed against, the Courts allowed the margarine to pass on payment of five hundred rupees and the substitution of new labels correctly denoting the contents of the tins. In Calcutta there has been a large increase of fraudulent trading, the cases of detention having increased by fifty per cent. Rodgers, the Sheffield cutler, has again been the victim of worthless imitations of his wares, and in another instance large quantities of Austrian or German-made shawls were imported, bearing Hindi numerals and characters, Indian deities, and other marks calculated to beguile the purchaser into the belief that the articles were of Indian make. The Collector at Calcutta urges importers to assist in their own protection and to search out and denounce offences under the Act. Sometimes it appears they do. The first case of the imitation of Indian manufactures was reported by a local merchant, but when the goods were seized he was particularly anxious that his name should in no way appear in connection with the matter. His anxiety was well explained when within a few days he was discovered in a precisely similar fraud. Madras had an opportunity of trying some "Fine Old Highland Whiskey," the makers of which were stated to be "Chas. McBride and Co., Aberdeen," but with the legend "manufactured in Germany" below it. The Customs officers took serious notice of this case, and the importer received a triple punishment having to suffer three months' imprisonment, pay the costs of the prosecution, and lose the whiskey in addition. Several cases of French brandy came from Germany, while the instances in which the countries of manufacture were omitted were numerous. Fines were inflicted in each case, and there is reason to believe that such offences are likely to become less numerous.

THE Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department is again attempting to bring the ryots to understand that the horse is a far more useful animal for farm-work than the bullock. In India, he says in a Note which is published in the *Government Gazette*, horses are used for such draught work as bullocks cannot perform in sufficiently quick time, and it is well-known that they can satisfactorily do fast work under the tropical sun. It may, therefore, be expected, argues the Inspector-General, that they will prove no less efficient in the performance of the slower work of carting and of the farm. He would not have the horse entirely supersede the bullock, but he brings the fact prominently before the attention of those interested, that horse-breeding can be profitably carried on, and the employment of horses for farm-work is likely to be more lucrative. For the benefit of the native farmer, who is proverbially conservative the Inspector-General issues a general invitation to him as well as to the Native Chiefs, Zemindars, and others to visit the Babugarh Depot where they will have the opportunity of seeing every kind of farm-work performed by horse, mare, mule, and donkey power. Classes are to be arranged for the study of stable management, the management of stallions, brood-mares, and young stock, forage crop, cultivation, and irrigation. The Inspector-General is convinced that as a native will adopt any new line of business shown to be profitable, he is pursuing the most likely course to bring him to that frame of mind regarding horses and bullocks.

THE distribution of prizes, which took place at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, yesterday, was in every way gratifying to the large assembly, which gathered to witness the annual entertainment of the institution, and passed off very successfully. A further report of the proceedings will appear to-morrow.

MR. KEELAN, of the Trigonometrical Survey, is now at Sukkur organising four parties for a new survey of the Indus from the Punjab boundary to the sea, a work expected to take two, if not three, seasons. The old plans are out of date, the river being now six or eight miles distant from the course shewn in existing maps. The work will be of great value to the Irrigation Department.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD has bought from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Major, Maraschino, a blood bay colt by Reputation out of Chartreuse. He was bred by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Major at the Bhavnugger stud in Kathiawar. Reputation was the fastest sprinter in England in 1883. He was imported by Lord William Beresford, and finally was purchased by the Maharaja of Bhavnugger for his stud, where he now stands. Reputation was considered by the late Veterinary-Surgeon Steele the best blood horse ever imported. The colt leaves shortly for Calcutta. He looks all over a race-horse, and inherits four strains of the now fashionable Black lock blood.

REFERRING to our announcement of yesterday the *Indian Planters' Gazette* writes:—That energetic person Mr. T. V. Twinning—most able of managers—has just signed a contract for the lease of the Corinthian from October to March 1893 for Mrs. Brown-Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew, who will be touring in his direction at about that time. Mr. Twinning is also intending to follow on their visit with a Company which he is now putting together in London Town. Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew will bring out three or four good London people with them and "fill up" when they get here with local talent, which will include Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crofton.

IN consequence of a change in the course of the deep stream of the river Ganges, twenty-one villages now attached to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the District of Ghazipore, are, as regards their Civil, Criminal and Revenue Jurisdictions, transferred, under sanction of the Government of India, to the Jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal, and to be attached to the District of Shahabad (Arrah).

A CIRCULAR has been addressed by the Constantinople War Office to the commanders of the different army corps instructing them to withhold from officers below the rank of major the authorisation to take a second wife. The reason given for thir order to adopt the principle of one man one wife is that the pay of petty officers is insufficient to meet the expenses of an extensive family establishment.

HERR MANNLICHER, the inventor of the famous repeating rifle which is in use in the Austrian army, has perfected a new rifle, the five principal parts of which are described as simple in detail and strongly made. First, there is the barrel containing the cartridge chamber; second, the locking-lever, attached to the lower part of the barrel immediately underneath the cartridge chamber, and serving to engage and hold firm the third part, that is, the recoil and spring-operated breach bolt, when the cartridge is pushed home; the fourth part is the breech receiver already mentioned; and, lastly, there is the trigger mechanism, which is so constructed that the shots may be fired in the most rapid succession or at any desired intervals. The rifle is a metre in length, with a bore of 6·5 millimetres; it is sighted up to 2,700 yards, and will carry a bullet 500 yards without loss of elevation; and its weight is less than an ordinary repeater. Its rapidity is marvellous. Five cartridges are placed in the clip of the magazine, and in the space of a single second they can all be discharged, and there is no jamming. The inventor has discharged from it 120 rounds a minute. The recoil is reduced to a minimum. Herr Mannlicher intends to fit the rifle with a magazine to carry eight rounds. The rifle is expected to be of especial value on shipboard for repelling boat attacks, for which purpose it will be more efficacious than canister shot.

RUSSIA is still said to be bringing pressure to bear on the Porte with a view to forcing it into opening the Straits to Russian vessels carrying troops and munitions of war.—The anonymous author of a pamphlet, published by the *Reichswehr*, the principal military paper of Austria, entitled "Can Russia risk a *coup de main* of the Bosphorus ?" points out that Russia could gain her point with the greatest ease if she were prepared to run the risk and take the consequences: all that is required for this purpose being a few ships and a few thousand men, while nothing would be easier than to destroy the telegraph lines connecting Constantinople with the rest of Europe before a single British vessel could reach the Sea of Marmora.—The report presented to the Sultan by General Brailmont on the proposed improvement and rearmament of the fortifications of Constantinople recommends the strengthening of the four existing works on both sides, the replacing of the fifteen-centimetre gun by others of twenty-four centimetre, and the erection of a new mortar battery on the elevation of Anatoli Kavak. It also proposes the erection on the European side of the Black Sea nine forts similar to those which protect Bucharest, and several others on the eastern side, and the closing of the Bosphorus against a hostile fleet by torpedoes, mines, and other modern appliances. The report winds up by recommending such an increase of the fleet of battle-ships and torpedo boats as to enable it to meet an enemy in the open sea.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 5.

After various statesmen had failed, M. Ribot has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, in which he himself undertakes the combined offices of Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The rest of the members mostly belonged to the last Cabinet.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

M. Albert Grevy, M. Renault, and several others who received cheques, have testified before the Committee of Enquiry that the cheques were for legitimate purposes.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF AN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Persistent reports are current that the members of the Belgian military expedition against slave-dealers, under Captains Jacques and Joubert, have been massacred in Central Africa.

A TELEGRAPH FOR CENTRAL AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that negotiations have already commenced for the formation of a Company with the Duke of Abercorn, as president, and the Hon. Cecil Rhodes as managing director, for the construction of a telegraph line from the Zambesi to Wady Halfa, at a cost of £400,000.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

President Harrison, in his Message to the Congress, predicts that a new tariff policy will entail a struggle between manufacturers and workmen, and also great distress. He refers to the unfriendly attitude of Canada, and advises the construction of an American Canal around Niagara to open ship communication between the great Lakes and an American seaport, thus rendering America independent of the Canadian Canals. He strongly favours State support for the Nicaragua Canal.

Referring to the Silver Question, he believes that if the Monetary Conference fails, the now reluctant nations will be compelled to co-operate with America in extending the use of Silver. In conclusion, he advises legislation to meet the drain of gold to Europe.

MASSACRE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The statement made by the *Morning Chronicle* regarding the massacre of the Belgian expeditionary parties in Central Africa is confirmed.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. C. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

The Imperial Service Cavalry of Bhurtpore go to Muttra to drill with the 7th Dragoon Guards and the Infantry to Jhansi to brigade with the garrison there.

TROOPS FOR SOUTHERN LUSHAILAND.

A force for Southern Lushailand, consisting of two mountain guns, a wing of the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, and a detachment of the 16th Bengal Infantry left Calcutta on Monday, for Chittagong.

THE AMIR'S AGENT IN THE KURRUM VALLEY.

An agent of the Amir has appeared with a small party of irregular levies from Khost Bulandkhel, near Thull, at the entrance of the Kurram Valley. The Political Agent at Merk visited the village, and ordered him to withdraw. The man then pleaded that he was only a newswriter, but this excuse was too transparent, as he had an armed escort with him. He was given twenty-four hours' time, in which to leave, and he retired on the 2nd instant. The object of his visit was plainly to assert the authority of the Amir over the Tribal Territory directly under British control.

THE BURMA LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

The question of the re-organisation of the Land Records Department, Burma, has been under consideration. Hitherto the Superintendents of the Supplementary Survey have been members of the subordinate Civil Service, and a regular system has been followed in the training and recruiting of them. Inconvenience has now increased, as the operations of the Department have been extended; and it has been decided to form a separate Land Records Department, composed of superintendents, who will be gazetted officers, and inspectors, clerks, and menials who will be non-gazetted. Three probationers will be entertained and trained for the posts of superintendent. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the new department is being organised.

AFFAIRS AT CHITRAL.

TACTICS OF THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS.

Chitral affairs has now assumed even more interesting and exciting aspect than that presented a few days ago. The south Afghan troops have advanced from Asmar up the right bank of the Kunar river into the Nasrat Valley, which is part of Chitral Proper. Umra Khan, with his Bajouris, was already in possession of Nasrat fort on the left bank; the two forces thus facing each other, the river dividing their camps, and are awaiting further developments. The town of Chitral is distant only by some thirty miles. On the north Nizam-ul-Mulk has entered Yasin, having expressed his fervent loyalty to the British Government. When bidding good-bye to Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, he seemed to entertain hopes of sanguine success against the usurper Sher Afzul; the latter preparing to resist his nephew, and meanwhile he signalised his accession to power by killing off all persons he considered to be dangerous. He is at the same time actively intriguing. On the one hand he has written to Gilgit, saying that he desires to have friendly relations with the Government of India, and on the other has tried to send communication to the Afghan Governor at Wakhan telling him to be ready to enter Chitral when the time comes. This letter has been intercepted by Nizam-ul-Mulk. It may, of course, have been sent with the intention of intimidating him by showing that the Afghans were ready to enter Chitral at Sher Afzul's bidding, should it fall into his hands. The small force sent from Gilgit to Gupies Junction, Yasin, and Chitral Roads in order to prevent raids by the tribesmen Tangir and Darel, lying beyond the mountains to the south, has accomplished its purpose, and now has retired to Gukuch, in the Pangal territory. The two claimants to the Mehtarship of Chitral are thus left to fight it out. There has been no further trouble in the Indus Valley, south of Bunji, after the attack by the Chilasis, in which Captain Wallace was wounded. Reinforcements have been despatched to Dr. Robertson's party, which was encamped at Thalpin, beyond Gor. On the way there the force was attacked by the Darel and Tangir men, who, having failed in their attempt to reach Yasin, turned back and marched eastwards towards Gor. They tried to capture the convoy, but were beaten back. The Kashmir Imperial Service troops assumed the offensive and gallantly carried the position held by the enemy who retreated, leaving thirty dead behind them. The tribesmen were pursued several miles, and must have lost heavily. Their numbers were calculated to be two thousand, but they would not face the fire of the breech-loaders. There was only a Subadar in command of a small force of a single company, which inflicted this defeat at the cost of only seven sepoys wounded. The force afterwards continued its march unmolested to Thalpin. Dr. Robertson's further movements are dependent upon the progress made by Captain Wallace, who cannot yet be moved with safety, but after the thorough dispersion of the clansmen by Major Twigg on the 27th ult., there would seem to be a little chance of their courting further collision for the present. The Gor Chiefs, who asked for a British officer to visit them, have shown greatest friendliness throughout. The leader of the malcontents is a Mukaddas, a man who was ousted from Yasin by the old Mehtar of Chitral, eleven years ago, and who has since established his influence in the petty States of Tangir and Darel. The Chilasis were incited by him to raid the Kashmir territory in October thus disturbing the peace of the Indus Valley about Bunji.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 6.

At Mr. Bosanquet's Court in the Pamphlet Scandal Case Mr. Rudra opened the proceedings by presenting a petition from the Nawab Mehdi Hassan, complaining that he had not succeeded in getting the order removed prohibiting Government officials communicating with him. Notwithstanding petitioner's representation to the Minister the operations of the order had not been in the least degree limited by the pretence which had been put forward that it was only intended to affect employes of the Court of Wards. Petitioner stated his case was prejudiced, and in support said that Mr. Lee, petitioner's own personal assistant, had refused to see him, and Mr. Stevenson of the detective police had avoided seeing petitioner, and had, acting under pressure from the Nawab Sarwar Jung, shown the official books and papers without orders to counsel for the defence. Petitioner asked his Worship to vindicate the authority of the Court.

Mr. Eardley Norton contended that the petition was a most irregular proceeding and the Court had nothing to do with a departmental complaint between Nawab Mehdi Hassan and the Government. Mr. Norton believed it was a trick of Nawab Mehdi Hassan for the purpose of enlisting his Worship's and public sympathy. Mehdi Hassan and Manowar Khan were endeavouring to discredit Nawab Sarwar Jung who was not responsible for H. H. the Nizam's name appearing in the petition. Mr. Norton would undertake to prove by witnesses that Nawab Sarwar Jung had nothing to do with any written order, and as a matter of fact Government had done nothing to prejudice the complainant's case. With regard to Mr. Stevenson, he produced documents under proper orders, and the defence had no privilege which the prosecution was not entitled to.

His Worship said the petition was too vague, and advised the petitioner if he could not get what he required from the Minister to apply to the Nizam.

Mr. Edgelow, in the course of the morning, procured from Nawab Sarwar Jung a copy of an explanation sent to the Minister by Mahomed Ali, Superintendent of the Court of Wards, explaining how the departmental order came to be issued, which the defence state completely disposed of the allegations made by the prosecution against Nawab Sarwar Jung so far as the order is concerned.

CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM *VS.* MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

The three-days' match between Lord Hawke's team and an eleven representing the Madras Presidency commenced at Bangalore to-day. Bangalore won the toss and elected to bat. At 3-40 p.m. the Bangaloreans were still batting; Sewell being in fine form. The score up to that time was as follows:—

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

L. Fox, c Robinson, b Jackson	2
F. Smallwood, c Maclean, b Gibson	9
R. H. Swayne, b Jackson	16
Bandmaster Birkby, c Robinson, b Gibson	11
A. Jones, c Robinson, b Gibson	4
E. T. Hill, c Foljambe, b Gibson	1
Major Bruce, b Jackson	15
Sewell, not out	
E. Price, b Jackson	0
Private Reeves, c Gibson, b Hornsby	52
Private Bagwell, not out	
Total for nine wickets	187

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, Dec. 6.

Over two thousand cultivators and others elected delegates to the Allahabad Congress at a meeting held this evening at Wai. Inamdar Khanderao presided. The speeches were loyal and enthusiastic and cheers for the Empress completed the proceedings most successfully.

THE GAEKWAR PRINCES.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sayajee Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., and the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwar, C.I., were accompanied by their two sons, their Highnesses Prince Fattesingrao, the heir apparent, and Prince Jeysingrao, on their present trip to England and the Continent. After a stay of seven months, the Princes joined the s. s. Pekin at Marseilles on the 20th ultimo, and are expected to arrive here early this morning. The third Prince H. H. Shivajeerao and the Princess H. H. Indra Raja, with confidential Mankarees, manager, and medical officer in charge and attendants have already come here, and put up in a commodious bungalow, on the Cumballa Hill, selected by the Chief Medical Officer of the State. H. E. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Prime Minister, and H. E. Shreemant Anundrao Gaekwar, Commander-in-Chief, or Senapati; Shreemant Anundrao Rajai Pavdhrai, Chief Maratha Sirdar; Jamedar Dost Mahomed Khan, one of the Principal Mahomedan Sirdars; Darakdar Shankerao Gangadhur, great-grandson of the famous Shastri family; Sirdar Anundrao Powar and Krishnarao Jadow; and Rao Bahadur Yeshwantrao Wassudewrao Athley, M.A., LL.B., the Naib Dewan, and other gentlemen from Baroda, with a large number of attendants, arrived here yesterday morning, at the Grant Road Station, by the Ahmedabad mail to welcome the Princes on board when the P. & O. Company's s. s. Pekin is anchored in Bombay harbour. To meet this distinguished party from Baroda the following gentlemen, among others, were present at the station:—Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridas, Motibhai Manibhai Jasbhai, Mansukram Surajram, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrushnaji Pitale, H. H. the Maharajah's Vakeel in Bombay, G. B. Khothare, Rao Saheb Deviprasad Atmaram, Messrs. M. S. Pochajee, Shewjee Nathujee, Shunkerao Puranic, B.A., N. Anunt Lele, B.A., and many others. They were presented with garlands and nosegays on alighting from the train. Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Dorabjee Khundalawalla is also here to make arrangements. Under instructions from H. H. the Gaekwar all the children stay in Bombay until the return to India of their parents on or about New Year's Day. Their Highnesses the Princes are accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. French, Dr. Nevins, Messrs. Govindrao Sirdesai, B.A., Khanviller Saleen Keroo, the Prince's fellow associate, Master Dhybar and attendants. A telegram from Aden reports that the Princes are in excellent health.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams to Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

FRED WEBB'S CAREER.

It is reported that Fred Webb, the well-known jockey, is about to retire from the pigskin in order to train for Mr. Milner and the Duchess of Montrose. If this be true, and the rumour has neither been contradicted nor challenged, one of the most skilful horsemen of the day will be lost to the Turf. It seems to me that "Mr. Manton" is about as fickle as Lord Glasgow, who was everlastingly changing his trainers and jockeys. Indeed, he had so many trainers, and was so wayward, so difficult to please that really first-class clever, reputable trainers declined to engage themselves without a three years' guarantee. Sometimes he would return to one of his former trainers—although he might have repeatedly declared that he had ruined his horses. The Duchess of Montrose would appear to be quite as fickle and as hard to please. However, Webb is a fine fellow in the broadest sense of the phrase and may he have the pleasure of leading back many winners who have carried the all-scarlet jacket of her Grace. Fred Webb is the nephew of Tom Brown, of Graham House, Newmarket, and he commenced his education as a jockey under his uncle's guidance and tuition. As soon as he could run about he was put on a horse's back. In 1873 Webb won the Derby on Doncaster for Mr. James Merry; and twice in later years he nearly repeated this achievement, for he was the pilot of Highland Chief when St. Blaise won the blue ribbon by the hairs on his nose, and of Paradox when Melton gained the judge's verdict by the thickness of a railway ticket. He rode Minting when the son of Lord Lyon so gallantly carried off the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton. Webb has also had mounts on many other famous horses—such as Donovan and Tristan—and the last-named, it should be remembered, was a very awkward animal to ride.

A MUSICAL JOCKEY.

Webb is an exceedingly fine jockey, and rides somewhat in the style of the late Fred Archer, the anniversary of whose tragic end was quietly observed the other day. He is very familiar with French race-courses, and has ridden in the German Derby at Hamburg, and in the Grand Prize at Baden-Baden. He is a splendid judge of pace in a scurry, and yet he has displayed great judgment in long races. Scrupulously honest, perfectly reliable and strong of nerve, Fred Webb's only difficulty has been to keep his bodily weight within the limits required by his profession. Of larger frame than most jockeys, Webb's great battle for years has been to relieve himself of superflous adipose tissue. Indeed, he has been a martyr, especially as he likes the old system of long walks in preference to spending hours in the Turkish bath. He has been known to reduce his weight as much as a stone at the beginning of the racing season. Webb is a man of very gentlemanly mien and presence. His tastes are refined, and he plays well on the pianoforte. You see he has such "perfect hands" that his touch is naturally splendid.

MATCHES ON THE TURF.

After an amount of verbal fencing, which would have done credit to a pair of pugilists or rival swimming champions, Lord Rosslyn and Colonel North allowed Buccaneer and Nunthorpe to decide their match at Portsmouth Park. Nunthorpe is clearly not the horse he was, for Buccaneer won with ridiculous ease. My object in referring to the event at this distance of time is to lament the decadence of this particular form of racing. Matches used to be very attractive to owners—indeed, they were "the very life-blood of the Newmarket meetings," but we have changed all this now that we have pretty well succeeded in lowering "'the sport of kings' into a doubtful trade, and a contest for honour into a lust for long odds." He is indeed an ignorant turfite who knows naught of the famous match between Voltigeur and The Flying Dutchman, and Mr. John Kent, who has just published his recollections of Lord George Bentinck, has before now deplored the decadence of turf matches. A history of the matches in which Lord Bentinck was concerned would form a most entertaining chapter, for he was a master of "stable science" and a man of very fine judgment. Time was when there were six or seven matches run during the last three meetings of the year at headquarters, and some of the most honourable men on the turf to-day would rejoice greatly to see another match-making era. It is such thoroughly genuine sport that it must arouse the very keenest interest, although it would probably be a difficult matter to see a grander race than the contest for the Liverpool Cup won by Windgall, who was a short head in front of Ermak. This well-bred French candidate had but the same advantage over Lady Rosebery. A pocket handkerchief would have covered the first five. Close finishes of this description are worth going miles to see.

AN ADVANCE IN PRICES.

One is quite staggered by the fees now charged for fashionable stallions. It is reported that the expatriated Ormonde, who has just been sold to an American millionaire, will travel from South America to Southampton prior to proceeding to New York *en route* for San Francisco. This seems an extraordinary arrangement. When at Southampton Ormonde, it is said, will be visited by ten mares, whose owners are paying £300 apiece for the privilege. Then I see that the subscriptions of 250 guineas to St. Simeon can be disposed of at a considerable premium. These figures are really astounding and if "like begets like" I should not like to pay £300 for the services of Ormonde. It seems that roaring can be transmitted if we may judge by what we have seen of Ormonde's stock, and actual experience is more convincing than columns of theories. Time was when 20 guineas, or at most 25 guineas, was considered a *quid pro quo* for the services of the best horses. Considering what a lottery breeding is, I must say that I think these latter-day fees quite sufficient.

MR. GRENFELL ON THE BUCKHOUNDS.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, the Liberal member for Hereford, whose adventurous life I have already recounted, has constituted himself the champion and defender of the aristocratic sport of hunting deer with Her Majesty's buckhounds. I think my readers know I am not a blind believer in all forms of sports. I strongly object to the degrading brutal "sport" of rabbit coursing, and I am not an admirer of the artificial kind of hunting as practised by the followers of the royal buckhounds. Mr. Grenfell seems to me to be confident that the deer enjoys the fun because he himself does. A very good defence can be prepared for fox-hunting. I am not so sanguine that even a sham defence can be trumpped up for frightening a timid deer and chasing the poor creature with no object in view but to capture and van the animal for future use. The deer is no farmyard depredator, the deer is not a nuisance to the country side. And then Mr. Grenfell defends this deer hunting by attacking angling. He contrasts the gentle consideration of the hunting man with the cold-blooded cruelty of the angler to the worm. "The worm," he said, "always appealed to him because its hardships were not confined to one element or even two; it was pulled out of the earth, impaled in the air, and eaten alive in the water. As stag hunting men they could not lay to their conscience any cruelty approaching that."

THE DELIGHTS OF FISHING.

This wonderful skill in dialectics proves nothing at all, and Mr. Grenfell knows full well that he is talking nonsense. It has not even the merit of being a novel argument. If there be cruelty in hunting, it is no defence to point at the cruelty in angling. Fishing has from time immemorial been regarded as a most manly, healthful, innocent and attractive sport. It has provided recreation for the learned, the benevolent, the heavily burdened; indeed, for all sorts and conditions of men and women. Let us turn for a moment to the father of anglers, good, old Izaac Walton, who so manfully defends fishing. In "The Complete Angler" he says: "In this pleasant and harmless art of angling a man hath none to quarrel with but himself and he may employ his thoughts in the noblest of studies, almost as freely as in his closet. The minds of anglers are usually more calm and composed than others; and suppose he take nothing, yet enjoyeth a delightful walk, by pleasant views, in sweet pastures among odorferous flowers, which gratify his senses and delight his mind. I know no sort of men less subject to melancholy than the anglers; many have cast off other recreations and embreced it, but I never knew an angler wholly cast off his affection for his beloved recreation." The deer-chasers had better cast off their pastime and embrace that of angling—which it seems to me abnormally developes the imaginative faculties. The modern angler suffers from day dreams by the side of the stream. The hallucinations appear so pleasant and so true to him that he regales his friends with these visions. Alison says:—"In everything we call amusement, there is generally some display of taste and imagination." The angler gives rein to his imagination, and not always in good taste.

A WHITE FARM.

An English periodical has given some information concerning a very interesting experiment which Lord Alington is conducting at Witchampton, near Bournemouth. Lord Alington, who has just been visiting the Duke of Devonshire for Derby races, has, what is termed, a White Farm, as only white pets and animals are bred there. A beautiful, noble-looking white collie guards the entrance. Enormous Asiatic goats and jebus can be seen in a specially constructed model paddock. The white mice have likewise private apartments. There are white jackdaws, Java doves, white ravens, white Aylesbury ducks, cavies or guinea pigs, cockatoos, lambs, pigeons, pigs, deer, Persian cats, mules, Tyrol chamois, powerful draught horses and fowls, all of them white—as spotlessly white as the driven snow. White Farm is always open to visitors. None but a rich man could gratify such a unique taste as this.

BEAUTIFUL BILLIARDS.

The billiard season has proved very interesting—so far as it has gone—because all the leading professionals are in such capital form. C. Dawson, of Huddersfield, is universally regarded as *the* coming player. Sane folk go so far as to compare him to John Roberts (junr.), but the champion declares that he is perfectly willing to give him 8,000 in 24,000. Then there are those who want to arrange a match between Peall and Dawson; while Mitchell is playing so precisely that another all-in match between Peall and Mitchell is contemplated and talked about. Billiards is now played with more science and by more people than at any other time in its history. As General Drayson says:—"There is sufficient excitement in the game to make it interesting without any money stakes. To become a good player requires thought and judgment, eye, nerve, and good temper; patience under adversity, and skill to take advantage of the openings that offer." All this I verily believe—but I will tell you some more about billiards in my next letter. I am a great admirer of the game and an ardent advocate for it as the best of indoor pastimes.

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

The marine court-of-inquiry resumed its investigations at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, into the circumstances which brought about the collision in the harbour on the 27th ultimo, between the s.s. Clan Fraser and a native craft, the Krishna Persad, on the Sunk Rock. The court consisted of Mr. C. P. Cooper, as president, and Captain W. Cole, Commander of the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, and Captain W. Potts, Dock Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Company's Dock, as assessors.

Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted for the Crown, under instructions from Captain Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the Captain, pilot, and officers of the s. s. Clan Fraser.

Trimbuck Pandoo, the tindal of the prow, deposed that it was after passing the Sunk Rock, at a short distance, the accident took place. The Sunk Rock had a red light, which it showed all round. When going down the harbour boatmen passed that light to the left. When coming into harbour they directed their course by that light. Witness never saw a white light. The lantern was hung to a ring by a coir rope. The ring was fixed to the boat. It was a wooden ring, very firmly fixed. Witness saw the fore part of his vessel in the Port Office when he gave his statement there, but he did not see the coir rope. He saw the ring. The lantern was not there. There were two men on the look-out, who were in the bows. Their names were Jinia, who was drowned, and Katia. Heera Bhikoo, the chota tindal, was steering. The other three men were sitting there, assisting in cleaning the cable, and looking on. Another boy was sitting in the stern. Witness saw the lantern put abaft the sail. After cleaning the cables witness sat upon the coccoanuts aft smoking, and a little way from the helmsman. Witness did not notice the steamer. An old man, Heera Bhikoo, was sitting at the helm, and altered it. Heera Bhikoo was not ordered by witness to alter the helm. The boat did not run across the bows of the steamer, and did not answer her helm on account of the light wind. They left Bori Bunder at ten or eleven that night, and the accident took place at twelve or half-past twelve. There was very little wind until the red light was reached. The flood tide did not assist witness in cauting the boat.

Cross-examined, witness said the sail was slack, and they were not making any way through the water. If there was a good wind witness was going to follow his course, and, if not, to anchor. Witness did not know of any rules in this port about lights. Witness only knew this much that if "there are no lights on board persons are fined." Witness was fined two or three rupees not by a Magistrate but by a Port Officer for not having a light, though there was oil in his lamp. That was about five or six years ago, and since that time witness was most particular about his light. Witness was never given a book in Marathi about the rules as to lights.

Witness, in giving this statement to the court, said he had Rs. 400 with him, belonging to a merchant, Hulloobhoy Mathuradas. That merchant gave him the money to bring stones from Pore Bunder after discharging cargo at Broach. Witness also had Rs. 41 with him, which was his own money.

By the President: Was everything done in your opinion possible to find the missing man?—After the accident we were picked up and taken on board, but I don't know if the officers made every effort to find the missing man. I told them a man was missing.

Who do you consider to blame for the accident?—The officers of the steamer.

Why?—Because they came on us.

What, do you think they ought to have kept out of your way?—Yes. I came from Bori Bunder outside the shipping. I know the middle ground.

Heera Bhikoo, the chota tindal, said his pay was Rs. 4-8 a month with his food. It was flood tide when they started with a light wind from the north. When the steamer came near their boat they sang out, but it struck their *buttela*, and broke it in two. The light was in the front of our boat and was placed there after passing the middle ground. Katia took it from abaft the sails, and put it forward. Witness was at the helm all the time from the time they started till the moment of the accident. Witnes sailed in the *buttella* for the last year. The boat did not answer her helm because the wind was light. She turned very slightly. Witness saw the missing man before the collision, but not after. The cause of the accident was the steamer striking us. (Laughter.) If witness did not carry lights he knew he was liable to a fine of Rs. 51. Witness did not know on which side vessels carried their red lights.

Cross-examined, witness said he was aft by the helm, but it seemed to him the lantern was hanging to a rope in front. Witness lost Rs. 22. Witness then described the confusion on board created by the accident.

Katia Fakeera said he lighted the lamp at sunset. The *bugla* was then near the dock at anchor. Kerosine oil was put in the lamp. When witness first lighted the lamp he placed it abaft the sail. The lantern was square, and had glass on four sides. Witness corroborated the other witnesses in their account of the collision and the crews' rescue.

Cross-examined.—The lamp was always hung in one place. The lamp was placed in front of the mast when the vessel was at anchor and was fastened there before leaving Bori Bunder. After sails were set the lamp was taken forward. The lamp was hanging inside the vessel.

Three other witnesses were called, whose testimony bore out the above evidence. This concluded the case, and the President intimated he would deliver the court's judgment tomorrow morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain C. D. Wallington, of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, Poona, proceeds home by the Malabar, sailing from Karachi, on the 24th December, for duty at the Regimental depot.

The tenure of appointment of Captain Dysen, as Adjutant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, will expire on the 23rd instant. Captain A. Newton-King, of the 1st Battalion, Worcester Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy and ordered to take over the appointment on the 23rd instant.

A committee will assemble at Purandhar at an early date to inspect the bungalows at that station, and report on their condition. President, Major Duperior, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Poona; members, Lieutenant Stokes, Commandant, Purandhar, and Surgeon-Captain Barren, Medical Officer there.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves who is spending a few days at Panchgunny, will return to Poona on Wednesday morning, and leave on tour in the Bombay and Deesa districts, on the night of Thursday. Sir George's departure will be private. He will be accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Military Secretary, and an Aide-de-Camp.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

M. Ribot has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet.

The death is reported of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's.

The prisoner, who so desperately attacked Dr. Pratt in the Gonda Jail lately, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He is a Mahomedan faquir of the Chishtiya caste. Dr. Pratt still carries his arm in a sling. He had a very narrow escape with his life from this desperado who well deserves the punishment he has received.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 26th November were for passengers, etc., Rs. 69,503, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,18,824. Other earnings (estimated) Rs. 13,015, making altogether Rs. 2,01,342, or an average receipts per mile of Rs. 239-11-1. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,90,299-1-8, or an average receipts per mile of Rs. 226-8-9.

The season report of the Central Provinces for last week is summarised in the following general remarks:—Prospects unchanged and continue excellent. Harvesting of autumn crops in full swing, and spring crop sowings almost completed.

A big civil suit for defamation is now pending in the Court of Mr. David, the Munsiff of Allahabad, says the *Morning Post*, in which one Syed Yad Ali, a mukhtar of the Revenue Courts, has filed certain serious allegations against one Unwar Ali, a sub-inspector of the local police force. The information laid by the complainant is that the defendant made certain statements before the Deputy Magistrate imputing charges of theft; receiving stolen property; housebreaking; exercising certain undue influence on sub-inspector Abdul Majid to give false evidence; and also with misappropriation. The complainant claims damages to the extent of Rs. 500 from the police officer for injuring his character and reputation, (private and professional). The defence set up is that the statements are true and made *bona fide*; that they were privileged, and that the sub-inspector had reasonable and probable cause to believe them to be true, and that they were not made maliciously. Both sides are being ably represented by counsel, the Government Pleader, at the instance of the Government defending the case.

The Western Australian Year Book, compiled by the Registrar-General of that colony, reminds us that the present contracts with the P. and O. and Orient Companies for a joint weekly mail service between Brindisi or Naples and Australia came into operation on the 1st of February, 1888, and terminate on the 31st January, 1895. Each company receives a subsidy of 85,000*l*. Of the total subsidy, 170,000*l*., the English Government pays 95,000*l*., leaving the Colonies to pay the balance according to their respective populations. The duration of the voyage under the P. and O. contract between Brindisi and Adelaide, via the Suez Canal, including all steppages, is 32 days 12 hours either way, excepting during the period of the the S. W. monsoon when 33 days 12 hours are allowed. The Orient Company contracts to carry the mails between Naples and Adelaide, calling at King George's Sound or, at the potion of the company, Gage Roads, Fremantle, within a period of 32 days.

Russia's "volunteer fleet"—to which we have recently have had occasion to refer—will constitute, in the opinion of a writer in the German "International United Service Review," a factor which must not be underated in that country's next war. The ships, about twelve in number, are, in peace time ordinary merchantmen, but they can in time of war be easily armed and used for doing the work of cruisers. In 1885 this company undertook to cover 141,000 knots yearly. At the present time a reform of the fleet is in progress—under which the navy is to have a stronger direct superintendence. In war time the fleet must be placed entirely at the disposal of the Admiralty. It is avowedly in consideration of the importance of the mercantile marine to the navy and "the decay" of the former that the Russian Government, under a law passed five or six yeass ago, grant advances from the State to private individuals towards the building of ships with the right of turning the debt over to the purchaser of the vessel.

According to an apparently authoritative communication to the "Odesski Listock," there are at present upwards of 10,000 Russo-Jewish refugees in Constantinople, the majority of whom are in extremely straitened circumstances. These are Jews who became Turkish subjects whilst still domiciled in Russia, and came therefore under the expulsory edict against foreign Hebrews. The Turkish authorities did not object to their landing at Constantinople, but now they are ordered to locate themselves in certain parts of Asia Minor. Under these deplorable circumstances, says the "Listock," many of these unhappy refugees are constrained to apostatise, no fewer than sixty-five of their number having adopted the Lutheran faith during the last ten days.

Aluminium horse-shoes are said to have been tried with remarkably successful results in the Russian army. According to a note translated by Captain E. Lambart from the "Invalide Russe," a few horses in the Finland Dragoons were first chosen and shod with one aluminium shoe and three iron shoes each; the former being on the fore foot in some cases, and on the hind in others. The experiments lasted six weeks, and showed that the aluminium shoes lasted longer and preserved the foot better than the iron ones. No aluminium shoes broke, and they were used over again for re-shoeing. The horses, moreover, were worked over hard and very stony ground. The most important fact of all is that aluminium horse-shoes are only one-third to one-fourth the weight of iron shoes. Their cost is admittedly greater; but, on the other hand, very little charcoal is required in shoeing, there is no loss in weight, and the value of the old metal is the same as that of fresh.

Madame Wagner has, it seems, been unsuccessful in her efforts to induce the Austrian Government to alter their copyright laws, and accordingly after next year "Parsifal" and all the Meister's other operas will become non copyright throughout the Austrian Empire. "Parsifal," which has hitherto been a monopoly of Bayreuth, will therefore be available in Vienna; and in view of this fact the authorities of the Munich Opera House have applied for permission to represent the work in Bavaria after the Bayreuth performances projected for next autumn are over. So far as England is concerned, a work so essentially religious in character is not likely to be heard outside the concert-room. Excerpts from it are, however, frequently performed at the Richter Concerts, and the whole opera in concert guise has twice been given at the Albert Hall.

What is known in Russia (writes an Odessa correspondent) as the wolf season commences with the early autumn and continues until late in the spring. The last year for which statistics of the depredations committed by the wolves are given are sufficiently remarkable. In one year alone, according to the data carefully collected by provincial governors, the total loss of domestic animals by wolves amounted to 800,000 head, valued at 8,000,000 roubles, which is about equal to one year's wolf-tax revenue. As an evidence that the number of wolves does not appreciably decrease, the Government of Olonetz is cited where wolves and bears destroyed in 1875, 6,785 head; in 1880, 5,322; in 1885, 5,156; and in 1889, 5,600. In none of the abovementioned Governments does the number of wolves annually destroyed average more than one hundred, and these are generally the younger animals not yet trained to the crafty tactics of the older wolves and pack leaders.

The final instructions relative to the organisation of the French Soudan were published in the *Journal Official* of Nov. 13. Colonel Archinard, as "Head Commander," is to interest himself particularly in the development of Commerce. The Governor of Senegal and he are directed to keep each other constantly informed of their respective policies and intentions. M. Jamais states that this arrangement is likely to be changed later on when the inland district are more completely organised and more closely knit to the coast. Then a single Governor will be appointed for both the French Soudan and Senegal.

Professor Frankland, in his report on the metropolitan water supply during October, states that the Thames at Hampton was, both chemically and bacterially, in rather a bad condition, owing to the autumn decay of vegetation. Chemically, the water was 22 per cent., and bacterially, 144 per cent. worse than in September. Nevertheless, it was in every case efficiently filtered before delivery. In comparision with the September samples, the chemical deterioration of the water delivered by the Thames companies varied from 19 to 42 per cent., whilst the bacteriological deterioration was not excessive in any case; and the Chelsea and West Middlesex companies were actually sending out water of improved quality, as regards microbes, on the day when the samples were collected. The untreated water taken chiefly from the Lea by the New River Company, had, neither chemically nor bacterially, suffered any deterioration whatever. At the intake of the East London Company, on the other hand, there was a chemical improvement of 5 per cent., but a bacterial deterioration of 89 per cent. Both these waters also were efficiently filtered before delivery.

During her husband's visit to the Emperor William at Potsdam the Grand Duchess Vladimir remains in Paris. One of her visitors says a correspondent, was Father Didon, who had heard she had sprained her foot and could not walk. The Grand Duchess is a Protestant, and is interested in the religious movements of the day. Father Didon went to Palestine not many years ago to get up materials for a life of Jesus, meant to serve as an antidote to that of Renan. He was shown much sympathy by Russians in Palestine, and by orthodox Greeks at Jerusalem. The other members of the Russian Imperial Family who are at the Hotel Continental entered the room on learning that Father Didon was there. He paid a long visit, which they thought an interesting one. Yesterday the Grand Duke Alexis was the object of a demonstration of sympathy on the Boulevards. One of the pedlars, known as "Camelots," sold him some small "article de Paris," for which a ten-franc piece was handed him. He had seen the photo of the Grand Duke, and had the presence of mind to say "Thank you, Prince," and to cry "Vive la Russie! Vive le Grand Duc!" Those who heard him joined in.

"I stuck it in that there onion seed," is said to have been the reply of the collier's boy who, having been sent to look for his father's coat in an office where there was an opened keg of gunpowder, was asked what he had "done with the lighted candle." The story of the fatal explosion in the cottage of George Jones, a pitman at the Sherburn House Colliery, Durham, exhibits carelessness which may well be matched with that of the collier's son. According to the evidence of Jones, his eldest boy fetched from a store kept in an outhouse a quantity of powder amounting to about four pounds, which he carried in a basket and placed on the pitman's table in a room where a fire was burning. As he entered the cottage Jones was standing at another door smoking a pipe, and he was still smoking when he went indoors and advanced towards the table. Jones assured the coroner's jury that he took the precaution to lay his lighted pipe down on another table about three yards off before his wife "reached the basket of powder towards him," and he was confident that he did not take it up again "in a moment of forgetfulness." When asked whether there was any one else in the room smoking, his reply was, "Not that I know of." The lamentable fact, however, is that at the moment described, whether from a spark from the pipe or a hot cinder from the grate, the powder suddenly exploded, inflicting severe injuries on the man and killing his child aged two outright.

An excellent and much-needed institution was opened in Vienna the other day. The "Mensa Academica" as it is called, is an enormous public dining-hall for students. A correspondent thus describes it: The spacious hall, in which two thousand students can dine at a time, was decorated for the occasion, and the rector and professors of Vienna University, with the ladies and gentlemen who have lent their help to the useful work, were present and partook of the dinner, which was exactly what it will be every day—soup, boiled or roast meat and vegetables, and a loaf of white bread. After a toast to the Emperor, who helps in everything done for the students, and sent a valuable contribution towards this work, it was explained that the "Mensa Academica" was intended to enable students to dine at a minimum price among themselves, so that they need not go into the lowest resorts for their meals, but might meet in friendly intercourse with their equals. Nearly a thousand students have become subscribers to the "Mensa." The price is ten shillings a month for the dinner alone, thirteen shillings for breakfast and dinner, and nineteen shillings for breakfast, dinner, and supper. None but subscribers, who must be students, are admitted. The students declare themselves highly satisfied with the arrangement, which does not in any way bear the character of authority.

An enthusiastic American spectator of the Storm Scene in "King Lear" at the Lyceum is said to have declared that Mr. Irving has "left real storms nowhere." Someting approaching to this high praise is awarded by "The Optician" to "the porcelain eye," with which modern science and art is able almost to outvie the real organ. It is described as a truly wonderful likeness to the human eye in colour, size, and conformation. The first artificial eye consisted simply of a metal shell painted or enamelled over, figuring the sclerotic and iris, and leaving the cornea absent. It was not until the seventeenth century that a Dutchman made an artificial eye of enamel, and combining this with glass, succeeded in representing the cornea. The Dutchman's artificial eyes, however, were simple oval shells, like the half of a bird's egg, and could be worn in either orbit, there being no right or left. Now not only have we rights and lefts, but we are asssured that the resemblance to the natural eye is so great that it often takes an expert to detect it.

Things have not gone well with the Essex County Cricket Club, and the members, who had been summoned to a special meeting at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool-street, found themselves faced by a serious crisis. In default of means being found to clear off the existing liabilities of something like 2,500*l*. the Committee saw no course open but to wind up the Club. When, however, the resolution was brought forward that would have terminated the Club's existence, a suggestion was thrown out which quite changed the character of the meeting. It was that an effort should be made to secure sixty guarantors of 50*l*. each, and so carry on the enterprise. An adjournment for a fortnight was promptly agreed to, the members present promising to do all they could in the time at disposal. Everyone who has at heart the interests of cricket and football will hope for their success. It would be a serious misfortune if the splendid ground at Leyton were sold and built over.

A unique and magnificent object of art has been presented to Count Schuvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, by the German Emperor. A Berlin correspondent, in describing it, says: The present is intended as a souvenir of the last meeting between the Emperor William and the Czar at Kiel, at which Count Schuvaloff was also present. It is an urn-shaped vase, about four feet high, and more than eighteen inches in diameter, and was made at the Royal Porcelain Manufactory, after the Emperor's own design. The vase consists of several parts, which can be lifted off. At its foot the rippling sea is represented, and rising out of it, to the left and right, in the form of handles, are two nixies blowing shells.

The "En-Dehors"—the Anarchist paper published in Paris—is edited from Italy by a gentleman who has judged it prudent to quit his native country. It numbers among its contributors Ferdinand Herold, a grandson of the composer of "Le Pre aux Clercs," and several minor poets. Its more violent articles however are by unknown writers. "La Revolte" is described as a "Communist-Anarchist organ." It is written in a garret by a man who ekes out his silly articles with reprints of works by Alphonse Karr and other by no means Anarchist writers. But the most violent paper of all is "Le Pere Peinard" ("The Old Drudge"), written in Parisian slang. It is supposed to contain the reflections of an old shoemaker. There is an article in it this week glorifying the authors of the recent explosion. It is said, however, that it is little read nowadays by Anarchists. Foolish people buy it and read it out of curiosity.

EXHIBITION DAY AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

THE Exhibition Day on Monday at St. Xavier's College in the year 1892 will be a red-letter day in the annals of that institution. The Jesuit Fathers, who have been so successful as educationists in Bombay, spared no pains to give due pomp and circumstance to the annual *fete*. The great hall, hallowed by memories of past University successes, was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Flags and bannerettes, were suspended from each pillar, and heraldic devices were suspended from every possible place. The whole was wrapped in a blaze of light shed from a number of chandeliers and lanterns. A neat little stage was erected at the north end of the hall and over the drop-scene glistened the old familiar, "*Haec olim Juvenisse Juvabit.*" The audience was large and enthusiastic. Punctually at halfpast five, his Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Captain Nuthall, A-D-C., was ushered into the hall by the Rector Rev. J. B. Stein, S.J. His Excellency received a perfect ovation from the collegians, who cheered him to the echo. The following were present :—

H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner, Rev. Dr. Dahloff, Archbishop of Bombay, Mr. Budroodin Tyabji, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Capt. W. Crowder, Dr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornthwaite, Dr. MacDonald, Rev. J. B. Stein, Rector of St. Xavier's College, Mr. H. M. and Dr. Pechey-Phipson, Capt. Nuthall, Dr. L. P. do Rosario, Dr. Oliveira, Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Mr. C. W. Lander, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. Jehangheer Cowasjee Readymoney, Dr. Mackichan and Rao Bahadur Balcrishna B. Pitale, and several others.

Some of the scholars enacted a couple of scenes from Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." The scene, in which Mark Antony mourns the loss of the Great Cæsar, was capitally portrayed. A prologue was spoken by Master Frank Ezekiel in a clear manly way. As it is the effusion of one of the students of the institution, we insert it here to allow our readers to judge of how the worship of the muses is carried on in this sanctuary of Ignatius of Loyola.

"As, day by day, the ev'ning's ruddy light
The weary craftsman calls to welcome rest,
So too each coursing year, at wintry ebb,
With bounteous harvest of reward and praise,
Would have us youthful toilers of the brain
Bid truce awhile to books and tiring work.
But far more stirring cause of proud delight
Attends, this evening, our closing scene.
For 'midst this thronged and honoured host of friends
We foremost hail a guest of rarest note.
The noble Lord needs not our heralding :—
The name of HARRIS is of Albion's best.
This name has sounded hundred years and more,
In scenes of war, in calm pursuits of peace.
Through India's vast domains from shore to shore.
On dreary march, in battle's fierce array,
In ling'ring siege, in breach of fortress wall,
This name brought cheer to England's battling sons,
This name meant Victory to England's arms."
Well prize we, then, our Sovereign's wise decree
That gives the Son a share in India's Rule,
Which once the Sire so largely helped to win !
And now for welcome to such honoured guest,
We youths would fain produce in buskined form
Some scenes from England's chiefest tragic bard.
Not that we ape high histrionic skill ;
We only act as well as school-boys may,
And would in modest measure imitate
Such feats of the declaimer's noble art,
As in the days gone by the noble Lord
Oft saw and shared in Eton's cultured halls.
Then, if you asked,—what lesson's in the play?—
'Tis this, that "evil sown is evil reaped."
If good our aim, in any line of life,
The means we use should not the less be good.
By breach of this great rule good Brutus fell ;
And many more did fall, and still shall fall.
Whereas, all truly great and virtuous men
With moral aims as moral means combine.
As now, most noble Lord, and all you friends,
Upon our ev'ning's venture we embark,
We crave of you, a kind, attentive ear,—
Well mindful that, whate'er you judge of us,
Great Shakespeare's words go home to cultured minds
As well when flowing from the lips of youth,
As when discoursed by men of grey-haired age.

On the drop of the curtain the Rector, Rev. Father J. B. Stein, S.J., came forward and read the following report :—

The year under report was one of quiet but steady progress all along the line of education and instruction. At the end of the 2nd term we had on the school-rolls 823 Christians, 172 Hindus, 136 Parsees, 37 Mahomedans, and 2 Beni-Israels, in all 1,160 boys. The conduct and application of the boys throughout the whole High School have been good and praiseworthy. Hence the scholarships usually awarded at the end of the first term have been considerably increased in number as well as in value. It is, of course, only by the most careful management of the usual income from school-fees and the grant-in-aid, that we were enabled to thus reward the application of the diligent, and to rouse a healthy ambition among the rest. Special attention was given to the improvement of the chemical laboratory, by which means the College, and the Matriculation class as well, were greatly benefited. The laboratory was enlarged and partly re-furnished. A special room was set apart for a Students' Laboratory and furnished with the necessary apparatus. Besides this, a large quantity of chemicals and chemical instruments were ordered out from the best firms in Europe. The total expenditure amounted to some Rs. 5,900. Encouraged by the diligence and gratifying success of a great many of our boys in various classes of the High School, we ventured upon a long projected literary project. For at the beginning of the 2nd term a literary society, called "Scientific Academy," was inaugurated to afford special opportunities of improvement to the better talented boys of the three Upper Classes, the VI., VII., and VIII. We commenced with the VI. class only, and in but one branch, viz., Latin. The members of this academy met once a week and read under the guidance of one of the Rev. Fathers, some of the Latin Classics not included in the usual school course. It is our intention to draw also English and Mathematics within the sphere of these literary endeavours. Our aim in establishing such a society is to combat that indifference to self-improvement which so often proves an obstacle to the thorough education of Indian students when past their Final College Examination, as also to call forth and to cultivate that taste for study, by which a genuine scholar spends his leisure time in the voluntary pursuit of science and literature, not because the school or college requires such work, nor because the ordeal of an examination is staring him in the face, but for the charm and usefulness of learning itself. This project is at present still in its infancy, carried on only by 15 boys of the VI Class ; but as great things have small beginnings, I have strong hopes that this small undertaking will gradually grow and prove highly beneficial to the scholars themselves and to their various classes. And as in all likelihood the members of this academy will in due time enter the College-course, the academy of the High School will one day be found throwing out its shoots and branches into the College lecture halls, and there ripening still better and more solid fruits,—accomplished, and in the full sense of the word, educated young men. There is another point of interest to be noted in the Lower Division of the School Department. The so-called "competition exercises" were always insisted upon as a most efficient means to stimulate the ambition of young scholars ; but during this year it was done with enhanced formality and interest, and consequently with by far better results than hitherto. The various divisions of the same standard being gathered together every month in the hall of the new school, in presence of the school authorities and the masters of the respective classes, boys from the various divisions would be called up to answer certain oral questions on their respective black-boards. The division scoring the highest number of correct answers would then be declared victorious, and carry off an embroidered banner to be unfurled as a trophy in their class-room until the next competition-day. For the better equipment of the boys that leave school for employment before the Matriculation Class, a short-hand writing Class had been established in connection with the St. Xaviers's High School, in January 1890. It was started with 30 pupils on the roll. Fresh classes were opened in January 1891 and 1892. During these three years the attendance has been large, and the results very satisfactory ; 16 pupils having been awarded Elementary, and 10 Proficiency, certificates by Mr. Isaac Pitman of Bath, the inventor of Phonography. At the beginning of the next term not only will the short-hand class be continued but a type-writing class will be added. It is expected that a still greater number of boys and students may avail themselves of an opportunity which not only will be for some a means to better their position in life, but which in any case will be a great help and convenience to any one that has to wield the pen. In conjunction wtth this unremitting attention to the mental and moral culture of the students, that other factor of a complete education—physical exercise—has not been lost sight of. While a number of our boys attend the neighbouring Sir Dinshaw Petit's Gymnasium, special encouragement was given to the rest to organize sports among themselves. In conclusion we would subjoin the annual Report of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., on the St. Xavier's High School after his recent inspection on the 20th October, 1892, in which he has awarded a highly appreciated praise to masters and boys, and which, we trust, will bear out in substance this our own report : "The St. Xavier's High School continues to be the most efficient English Teaching School in the Central Division. Each annual inspection discloses of course various weak places in particular classes, but the institution as a whole is highly efficient—the teaching throughout being scholarly and educative, and the results in the way of instruction accurate and remarkably well diffused. The tone of the school also always strikes me as very satisfactory. The boys take a manifest interest in their work and the oral answering is brisk and intelligent. Their bearing is frank and manly. The numbers are still well maintained, being 1,160 on the school rolls with the excellent average during the year of 1,061. 23/40 passed the matriculation examination of November 1891, against 25/40 in 1890."

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, DEC. 2.

YESTERDAY, the Convent schools held high festival in honour of their first distribution of prizes under their new regime. Colonel Campbell had kindly allowed the Band of the 2nd Madras Infantry to play for the enlivenment of the children, and very grateful, indeed, were the little ones. A band is pretty well an unknown quantity in their lives. As I have often remarked in my letters, the two bandstands in the station have not only a "has been" appearance, but are likewise quite "has been" in the way of use. Those tiny mites who, through the accident of birth, have the privilege of the entree to the Club and polo-ground, hear bands at least twice a week, but all the other children of the station, not so fortunately born, never have any such means of brightening their little lives. By the hour notified for the opening of the meeting, 5 p.m., the school-hall of St. Joseph's Convent, which had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion, was filled to overflowing with the friends and relations of the pupils and well-wishers of the nuns. Sir George Wolseley, K. C. B., took the chair, and the proceedings began with quite an elaborate musical entertainment, varied by recitations, musical drill, and a very well gone through dialogue. The nuns must have felt highly gratified at the successful entertainment they had organised. The children, big and little, went through their respective parts with unfailing zeal and earned the success they had striven so hard to attain. An action song, "The Busy Little Mother," by the little ones, was very prettily rendered, the children seeming to enter very heartily into the spirit of the song. The musical drill was gone through with precision and showed evidences of very careful training. A recitation by little Miss Nowrojee, "Perseverance," received deserved plaudits, the little one spoke so clearly and with an intelligence beyond her years. The pianoforte solos and duets all were well. The palm, I think, was won by Miss A. Wheeler in her solo "Charity." The duet "Wilhelm Tell" Miss and Master Patton, was also exceedingly well played. The dialogue was well spoken, the children, especially Miss D'Silva, seemed to "speak with the heart." The last-named little girl, who won, I think, six prizes at the last examination is leaving school, and her sad regrets at leaving her "dear nuns" struck one as being particularly heartfelt. When the musical programme had been gone through Father Gonsalves, the parish priest read the report for the year, prefacing it by a little history of the Order of Nuns to whom St. Joseph's Convent owes its present prosperous condition. The Order of "Daughters of Charity" of Canossa was founded about the beginning of the Century by the Marchioness of Canossa, a lady of noble family in Italy, and the idea of the foundress was that her community should spend their lives in charity, which should know no limit—charity that should extend to all classes and all conditions of men. The Order has houses all over Italy, in China, and in India. Here in Belgaum, although they have been established only about eighteen months, they have taken up the sole management of St. Joseph's Convent School, the visiting of the poor in the parish, the charge of the foundlings, and the lepers, the management of the Church choir, and now it is their great desire to have a hospital, which shall be under their care, and also to establish a school for the higher classes of the Roman Catholic community, who can but admire the noble devotion of these women, who have left home and country to live their lives for others, and whose boundless charity knows no limit, nor ever ceases to look for fresh fields for work among the poorest of the poor. Their sole pleasure is in seeing their work appreciated and bearing the fruit of success. Father Gonsalves then read the school report as follows :—

Major-General Sir George Wolseley, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The Daughters of Charity of Canossa took charge of St. Joseph's School on the 20th April, 1891. The number of pupils on the rolls then was 16. The first examination of the school by the Educational Inspector, S. D., took place in September of the same year. The results were poor as there was scarcely time in so short a period to show any improvement. At the request of the Rev. Mother the Educational Inspector again this year had a regular examination instead of only an inspection, as is usual. The number presented for examination was 33, and the number passed was 26. The remarks of the Inspector were highly complimentary to the Sisters in charge of the school. He said that he was quite satisfied with the teaching, and that he found great improvement in the children since last year. He was pleased also to find an increase in the number of pupils. The number on the rolls at present is 55. The number that left this School during the year is 34, owing, with one or two exceptions, to the parents leaving the station. The nuns have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct and application of their scholars, and also with their regular attendance at the school. There are at present 26 girls in their Tamil school, including six of their poor orphans. They are given religious instruction, and taught reading, writing, and needle-work. The special thanks of St. Joseph's Convent nuns are due to Surgeon-Major Greany, who is ever ready to help them when they require his aid. The Rev. Mother thanks all ladies and gentlemen who kindly bought the prizes to be given to the children.

The prizes were then awarded to the deserving pupils by Sir George Wolseley. The beaming faces of the recipients of the pretty books, toys, work-boxes, &c., showed intense satisfaction, and one could not help envying them for their evident contentment that "Life is worth living just for the living's sake."

Major-General Sir George Wolseley distributed the prizes with his usual happy manner, making each one feel that with the prize went his hearty good wishes, and that each was individually noticed and congratulated. I am sure the children as well as the nuns fall very grateful to Sir George for the time he spent in the school and his kindly manner towards all. Sir George Wolseley made a short speech at the conclusion of the meeting, congratulating pupils and teachers on their successful year, and re-echoing Miss De Silva's sentiments, that were he a child again, he should certainly be wanting to come back again to so happy and well conducted a school. "God Save the Queen," sung by the pupils brought a most interesting evening to a close. Next week we are to have the first of a series of open-air concerts organised by the General. As rehearsals are in full swing and "all the talent of the station" engaged in efforts at out-doing their very best, the concert seems sure of success.

H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR ON TOUR.

AN Indore correspondent writes :—His Highness Maharaja Holkar left Indore on Tuesday morning by special train and arrived at Pimplia, where after the usual salute, the Sir Subha and the local officers were received. His Highness then started for Naravangad. On Wednesday Rai Bahadur Nanakchand and Rao Sahebs Gupte, Wagle, Vyas, and Dhave were deputed to different villages to examine the local account book, and to assure themselves that the ryots were not oppressed by any State officials. A printed circular has been freely distributed desiring all the ryots to call at his Highness's camp, with petitions setting forth their grievances or necessaries and assuring them the Maharaja would be accessible to people of all ranks, and that he has undertaken this tour with the sole object of relieving the distress of his beloved subjects. Any underlings interfering with the free access so graciously granted for the benefit of the poor, will, it is added, be promptly punished. The Maharaja personally visited one village in the afternoon to examine the accounts and to hear the petitions of the villagers who flocked in numbers to pay their respects to their popular ruler. On Thursday, the 1st December, the sowkars, ijardars, tipdars, and sofdars were presented to their sovereign with the kirsans or cultivators. Rai Bahadur Nanakchand and Rao Sahebs Gupte and Vyas were deputed to take measurements of certain fields as the ryots to whom they belonged complained of their inaccuracy. The people of Narayan arrived in a body to see him off on his march for Manasa, the next Mahal, for which the Maharaja started in the afternoon, at which the result of the enquiry on the land survey question will be personally scrutinized. That his Highness the Maharaja should have taken upon himself this long journey for the sole benefit of his subjects is considered a great boon and will tend to increase his popularity.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO A PORTUGUESE DEPUTY.

ON the night of Friday last, a farewell entertainment was given to Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa, First-class Consul, who has been returned to the Portuguese Cortes by the borough of Bardez, Damaun, and Diu in Portuguese-India. He is a gentleman of wide culture, a native of Goa, but had most of his education in Lisbon and Paris. In 1889 he published a work on the "Evolution of the Representative System," written in French ; in 1890 he took the first place in a competitive examination for the diplomatic and consular services ; in 1891 he stood for the borough of Salsette, but both his election and that of his opponent were annulled, though the latter enjoyed the favour of the Governor. This year he offered himself as a candidate for Bardez, and in the teeth of much opposition was returned by the popular party of Bardez, by an overwhelming majority of 11,000 votes.

Invitations were issued by Drs. J. G. da Cunha, P. Lisboa, and L. J. Pinto, and Messrs. S. J. de Souza and S. Menezes to meet the Deputy-elect for Bardez at the Columbia Skating Rink. A deputation, consisting of Drs. J. V. Coutinho and S. Ribeiro and Messrs. E. J. Godinho, R. P. de Mello, Luciano Mascarenhas, Claude de Silva, and L. Francisco fetched Mr. da Costa from the hotel. On his arrival the Portuguese National Hymn was played by the Volunteer Band, stationed outside, and he was escorted to the hall by all the gentlemen present. Miss Elvinda de Souza put a garland round the neck of the guest of the evening, after which dancing began. Most of the Portuguese families of standing responded to the invitation. In the intervals of the dances, the following toasts were submitted :—

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha proposed the toast of the evening. He said he had been commissioned by the committee which organised the entertainment to interpret their feelings towards the Deputy-elect by the borough of Bardez, Damaun, and Diu. Mr. C. R. da Costa was fitted by education and character to represent his countrymen, and had appealed with good reason to the popular suffrage, to be one of the deputies of the nation, and his countrymen obeying the instinct of self-interest and a proper understanding of their duty and rights had given him their votes. The young Deputy would take his seat in the hall of San Bento in the midst of the constant blessings of the sons of Portuguese-India for the happy discharge of his mission. The path of a public man, as of every man of honour, was always a steep one. Jealousy followed in the wake of talent, as surely as a shadow is cast by a man who walks under the rays of the sun. Calumny always trod in the footsteps of glory. The politics of hatred were the worst sort of politics, because they contained the seeds of anarchy. Hatred darkened reason, smothered the feelings, and destroyed the conscience. Happily the passions found their corrective in their very violence. They were like the autumn leaves bound to fall when the season passed. At times, they were hysterical convulsions, which subsided at the first drop of cold water. The history of peoples was not the history of ignorant masses fanaticized by demagogues without faith or scruple, but it was the record of the deeds of their great men. Carlyle and Froude and so many others had demonstrated the truth of this by the severe analysis of events apparently contradictory and of the various phases of the slow evolution of humanity. Indifferent, therefore, to the outcry of those who wished him ill, Mr. daCosta should go and tread fearlessly the path of virtue, confiding in that great Providence which disposes of things better than human calculations. He should believe that his high destiny rested upon the affirmation of his own gifts. The day would not be far off when he would be able to reverse the saying of Dante and think that no joy surpasses the remembrance of past misery. To realize this noble scope, it was necessary to labour unceasingly. St. Cyran, one of the greatest of the glorious Poet Royal had said *stantem mort opportet*, we have to die in harness. He wished the Deputy-elect a vigorous health to work with persistence, and they all wished that prosperous gales might waft him to the goal of his journey.

Mr. da Costa said that he was deeply thankful for the words of comfort and encouragement, which he had heard ; he was thankful and grateful likewise for the brilliant demonstration of sympathy, which his cause had merited. He, a Portuguese citizen, he, a loyal servant of his Most Faithful Majesty, he, one of the representatives of the nation, before the Portuguese Cortes, had to exile himself near them under the protection of a foreign flag to seek for that individual safety, which was denied to him in his own country. It had been necessary for him to flee to their arms, to be a witness of the feelings of a spirited people, who sought to affirm by all means in their power the triumph of a popular cause won in the face of power. Similar demonstrations were not allowed to their brethren of Portuguese-India under the flag of the Quinas ! Their protest against this sad episode in the history of colonial administration would leave a lasting record. If the demonstration had been got up as a mere compliment to the individual, it would have little value, for he deserved little to have a claim to public demonstrations ; but as a protest of the Portuguese who resided in a foreign country it proved that they were a branch of a spirited people, who in every part of the world knew to prize the rights and fight for the cause of their countrymen. The noble Portuguese nation was in no way responsible for the misdeeds of some of its servants. He was convinced that such servants would be rebuked and that the violences which had been used towards himself and their Bardez brethren would be promptly punished. He held the firm belief that once the true facts were established in Portugal, justice would be done to them all, as to people who deserved it by their deeds. If proofs were needed, that evening's gathering furnished them. Dr. da Cunha had said, and rightly so, that the history of a people was not the history of ignorant masses, that are either dragged to the grazing-field or the slaughter-house in the phrase of Victor Hugo. He saw before him a gathering of what was most illustrious in the Portuguese community; many of their names were so honourably known in the metropolis that no effort would be required on his part to convince the public bodies at home, that his information would be dispassionate. They might rest assured that their presence that evening and in that place would assure in a great measure the triumph of them all. He was going away the next day with the most grateful remembrance of his life. They could hardly realise how sensible he was that so many noble dames had joined their husbands, their fathers, and their brothers in that civic feast. He felt really happy at that moment and would carry with him, wherever he went, whether to Lisbon or elsewhere, the most pleasing recollections of that evening. He would drink to the health of the committee and along with it that of the Portuguese community in British India, and as at that moment they should not forget the plight of their brethren of Bardez, who did not retreat before the crown of martyrdom, he would associate their names, with that of the leader of the only political party in the district, Mr. Ignacio Caetano de Carvalho.

Mr. Aluisio Collaco, B.Sc., then proposed the toast of the people of Bardez. In the course of his remarks, he said that it was always a pleasure to have to record honourable deeds, specially when they were practised by his countrymen. The people of Bardez had always revealed sentiments of the highest patriotism ; they had honourable traditions, and they had proved once again that they were worthy of them. On the present occasion their struggle had been of the severest and their triumph all the greater. The Government had opposed them, their ranks had remained firm, they had defeated their foes from post to post and achieved a victory that could be hardly equalled in the annals of their country. The result of that victory had been that Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa had been returned as a Deputy to the Portuguese Cortes. He concluded with asking them to drink the health of the people of Bardez, of the Chief of the popular party, and of the popular leaders.

Dr. L. J. Pinto rose to return thanks in the name of the people of Bardez, and observed that Mr. da Costa was the son of a man who had been very popular in the district during his life-time, that his mother was a Bardezan, one of his uncles had sacrificed his post of lecturer and the friendship of the Count of Tarres Novas in order to favour Mr. Jose Julio Rodrigues, the popular candidate of 1865. He might say that the present Deputy was born in the midst of the din of electoral affray. Bardez was doing its duty by selecting a man who had such family precedents and who united so many qualifications in his own person. It was the duty of the people to select a man who might represent them worthily and they had done so. Independence could never be shown without sacrifices, the cause of civic and constitutional freedom demanded its martyrs, and the Bardezans were always prepared to offer their life's-blood in any noble and patriotic cause. The speaker would prefer to see a Bardezan returned as a Deputy, but his patriotism was subordinated to political conveniences, and the fact of Mr. da Costa belonging to a powerful party in Portugal and enjoying great influence in Lisbon political circles was a sure pledge that the interests of his constituents would not be neglected.

Mr. C. R. da Costa raised the toast of the Portuguese community saying that the Portuguese in British India formed a very important community and contained among its members ladies and gentlemen that were socially and intellectually the equals of those he had met in Europe. They formed the link between the West and the East, and if greater unity reigned among them, they would be able to give the impulse for the regeneration of their own country.

Mr. E. B. Cordeiro was the next speaker, and in reply to the toast observed that the community should feel satisfied with the selection made by the people of Bardez. The Goans in British India had always pronounced themselves in favour of a popular cause. He would not dwell upon all the occasions in which they had done so, but he would only refer to the electoral incidents of 1890. On that memorable occasion, the various communities of British India protested against the violences of Government and laid down three broad principles, which would guide their future conduct ; *viz.*, 1st, that they would defend the popular cause ; 2ndly, that they would prefer a native of the country to represent them ; and, 3rdly, that they would protest against the interference of Government in the free exercise of the franchise. Party differences, caste and color had nothing to do with these principles. They were perfectly general and of universal application. These principles had been observed in the present case, and it was on account of them, that he saw such a large gathering to do honour to the popular Deputy of Bardez. The occurrences of Salsette had repeated themselves, and they were acting as they had done two years ago. The community made no difference between the popular parties of Salsette and Bardez ; they made no difference between Mr. Christovam Pinto and Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa. They were both popular deputies, and as they had disapproved of the deeds of General Vasco Guedes, they protested against those of Rear Admiral Teixeira da Silva. The Portuguese communities of British India had their eyes fixed on Mr. da Costa and expected him to work for the public weal, a task for which he was eminently fitted by his knowledge and recognized abilities.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha thanked the guests for acceding to the invitation of the committee, and Mr. Julio Ribeiro, M.A., in the name of the guests, said that it had been a matter of duty simply to do honour to the Deputy-elect. Mr. da Costa, like all important men, had his enemies, but the community shewed by their attitude on that evening that they attached no importance whatever to the falsehoods that were scattered about from party animosity.

AN EVENING WITH MARS.

MR. GARRETT P. SERVISS contributes to an Australian contemporary the following interesting article:—

It has been asserted that discoveries made within the last few weeks prove beyond question that Mars is an inhabited world. It would be difficult to conceive anything more interesting than that if such were the actual fact, but no discovery has yet been announced which justifies us in asserting positively that living creatures exist upon Mars. What can be said with truth is that the general appearance of the surface of that planet is such as it ought to have if conditions resembling those upon the earth, and which are ordinarily regarded as essential to the support of life, prevail there. Moreover, Mars is surrounded with an airy envelope or atmosphere, just as the earth is.

For the purpose of describing the appearance of Mars from personal observation with adequate means the writer, after studying the planet with the smaller instruments at his command, visited the Halsted Observatory at Princeton, where he was permitted to make use of the powers of one of the half dozen supremely great telescopes of the world.

The Princeton telescope ranks third in the list of the great telescopes of America, its object glass having a clear aperture of 23 inches. The Washington telescope has three inches the advantage of it in this respect, but it is probable that the effective power of the Princeton instrument is quite equal to that of its huge rival at the Naval Observatory. It should be said that the situation of neither of these instruments is specially favorable for observations of this kind. They are too near the sea level, like all the telescopes in the eastern United States, where vision is too often obstructed by haze and clouds. In this respect the giant Lick glass has an advantage over nearly all other telescopes, quite as great, perhaps, as that which it derives from its superior dimensions. During the present opposition, too, Mars, being in the southern part of its orbit, runs so near the horizon, like the sun in winter, that an additional disadvantage is encountered by the observer.

But without paying a visit to Mount Hamilton, or to the Harvard University astronomical station in the Peruvian Andes, it would hardly be possible to get a better view of Mars than can be obtained from Princeton. The Princeton telescope is constantly in use for scientific purposes of the highest importance, and it was only by the special favor of Professor C. A. Young and his assistant, Mr. Taylor Reid, that the writeh obtained the privilege of studying Mars with it for one evening. That is an evening never to be forgotten. It furnished views of a neighbouring world so stirring to the imagination that it seemed like the opening up of a new vista of the universe.

It was the night of 9th August, one of the best nights for observation that had been enjoyed at Princeton during the month. Yet the night was not altogether fine. The moon, just past the full, was hanging in the sky to the eastward of Mars and illuminating the haze in the atmosphere to the detriment of telescopic vision. A thunderstorm passing up the valley of the Hudson was extending its long cirrus streamers overhead miles beyond the edge of the storm, and assisting to obscure the sky.

Yet with all these disadvantages, the first look into the great telescope, when, with clanging roar of the revolving dome, it had been brought to bear upon the planet, was calculated to call forth an exclamation of surprise. Larger than the full moon, Mars hung glowing red in the field. A moment of careful focussing, and the glaring disc, at first dazzling to the eye was resolved into those characteristic features which astronomers have generally agreed to regard as the visible seas and lands of another world.

One of the first phenomena to catch the eye was an oblong white patch at the south pole of the planet. No argument that has been adduced to prove that this is a snow covered region seems so convincing as does its actual appearance to the eye. It looks so much like what we should imagine would be the appearance of one of the poles of the earth seen from a distance of millions of miles that one is instantly tempted to exclaim, "What can it be but snow ?"

The edge of this apparent snow cap on the north, or, in other words, on the side toward Mars' equator, was distinctly bordered by a broad dark stripe, which is one of the so-called seas, the "Austral Sea" of Schiaparelli. Then further north came lighter colored patches, varying in visibility according to the rapidly changing condition of the atmosphere ; and next another dark strip, revealing itself more clearly at intervals, and broken by indentations and interruptions, as if here the seas were filled with many large islands and separated by broad peninsulas. The dark areas called seas, straits, gulfs, and lakes frequently exhibit a greenish tint, but on this occasion there was no distinguishable colour about them to heighten the impression that they represented water. That impression undeniably existed in the mind of the observer, arising, perhaps, partly from preconception on account of the widespread opinion that these darker regions are really areas of water, and partly from the effect of contrast with the red expanses around them. This contrast produces the appearance of a globe spotted with seas and lands, the seas being darker owing to the absorption of light by the water.

A broad reddish region occupied the equatorial parts of the planet, and this in turn was variegated with dark spots and streaks. At one time the sombre district, named by Schiaparelli the Lake of the Sun, was visible, recalling the appearance of the "Mare Humorum," a round dark spot that may be seen with the naked eye in the south-eastern part of the moon. There were moments when a sudden steadiness seemed to come in the air, and when details that the eye longed to grasp and retain flashed into visibility and then almost instantly faded, like passing shadows. Everyone who is accustomed to the use of telescopes is familiar with the fits and starts of "good seeing." It is because a telescope placed above the lower layers of the atmosphere is largely freed from this source of obscurity that mountain top observatories are becoming popular and proving effective.

From the northern edge of the region just decribed begin and stretch away many of the celebrated "canals" of Schiaparelli. I felt certain that if the instants of good seeing could be prolonged into minutes I should be able to behold the mysterious canals. As it was, those instants simply gave tantalishing glimpses into the world of Mars, so brief, though briefly clear, that the fancy probably pictured even more than the startled I beheld. It was as if a hazy veil were suddenly removed from the face of the planet, and then quicker than the sight and the mind could grasp the revelation, drawn over it again. It is to be understood that it was our own atmosphere and not that of Mars, which was thus playing tricks with the eyesight. With that strange earthlike globe hanging there one longed to rise to the surface of the ocean of terrestrial air, and, for one hour at least, to behold the spectacle through a medium of absolute purity and perfect steadiness. The canals have never been seen with the Princeton telescope.

None of the bright points of which so much has been said, and on which the fanciful theory that the inhabitants of Mars are trying to signal the earth has been based, are visible. This interesting theory rather loses force when one comes to reflect upon the fact that just now the earth is invisible from Mars, being buried in the rays of the sun. During the spring and early summer the earth was a magnificent evening star in the sky of Mars, and the moon must have been visible also as a companion star to the earth, the two presenting a spectacle such as we never behold from our globe. But just as Venus, after glowing in the evening sky, is swallowed up in the rays of the sun when passing between the earth and the orb of day, so the earth disappeared from Mars when it swung into line between tha planet and the sun.

Neither were any of the curious details in the south polar snow region that have been detected at the Lick Observatory and by Prof. Pickering at Arequipa visible at Princeton on the occasion of my visit. I understand, however, that some weeks ago Prof. Young saw distinctly a blue patch on the planet not far from the equator, which recalls Prof. Pickering's description of the blue area noticed by him in a similar location.

It needs but a glance at Mars to perceive that the relations of sea and land to one another (if the dusky and reddish areas really are respectively, water and dry ground, are very different from their relations upon the earth. In the first place the seas are comparatively much smaller than upon the earth, and their total area is only about equal to the area of the land, while on our planet three-quarters of the surface is covered with water. Mars apparently has both of its poles surrounded by water like the earth, while a broad belt of land encircles the planet around the equator, extending through many degrees of latitude in both directions, but being considerably more extensive in the northern hemisphere. This belt of land is cut up into small continents by straits connecting the water systems of the hemispheres, and, according to Schiaparelli, is traversed in almost every conceivable direction by the narrow, dusky bands called canals, which were first seen by him and which during the present opposition have been seen also at the Lick Observatory. Probably no reputable astronomer would give contenance to the idea that those lines or bands, which seem to be water courses because they are connected on all sides with the areas supposed to be seas, are artificial canals. They show curious variations from time to time, including the phenomenon of doubling witnessed by Schiaparelli which appear to depend upon the change of seasons. Nobody who is at all familiar with the phenomena of optical deception which beset the observer on all sides when he is working near the limits of vision would be surprised if it should turn out that the real appearance of the so-called continents of Mars is quite different from that which they present with our present telescopic powers. That there is something very singular on that planet no one can doubt who has looked at it with a powerful telescope.

It was easier to see the moons of Mars than to detect the finer details of the markings on its surface. Notwithstanding the haziness of the atmosphere these two little dots of light were perfectly distinct when the planet itself was hidden behind a bar in the field of view, and having once caught sight of them in this way it was not difficult to see them even in the full glare of the planet. In the course of the evening the inner satellite, Phobos, which circles round Mars at an average distance of only 3750 miles from its surface, and with an average velocity of 4800 miles an hour, was seen to move from its greatest elongation nearly to the edge of the planet, behind which it disappeared in the course of its revolution.

The movement of the outer satellite, Delmos, whose average distance from the planet is 12,500 miles, was also perceptible.

In appearance nothing could be more insignificant than these little moons, the merest specks of light, not larger, it seemed, than the point of a needle, but their evident motion added an element of intense interest to the scene, and one could not avoid thinking of the appearance which they must present from the surface of Mars. Phobos, whose rapid flight was so evident in the telescope, make a complete circuit of the planet three times in the course of a single day, and consequently moves in the sky of Mars in a direction opposite to that of every other heavenly body.

If, as some astronomers suspect, these satellites did not originate like our moon from the same mass out of which the planet that governs them was formed, but were originally independent bodies like the asteroids, the interest in them is greatly increased. According to that view they must have been captured by Mars and compelled by his overpowering attraction to acompany him for ever after in his circuits about the sun. A slight additional degree of probability is lent to this theory by the fact that, although they were never seen until 1877, when Professor Hall discovered them with the great Washington telescope, they have since been visible with comparatively small telescopes at nearly every opposition. Has Mars then come into possession of its satellites only recently ? If so, who can imagine the emotions of those supposititious astronomers on Mars who have recently been pictured for us with all the liveliness of Gallic fancy ? The earth has picked up many a strange meteorite in its long journey through the mysterious realms of space, but it has never yte made such a catch as that of a pair of moons

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Sir C H T Crosthwaite, K C S I, received charge of the office of Lieut-Govr of the N-W Provinces and Chief Commr of Oudh from the Hon Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M G, K C S I, C I E, on the afternoon of the 28th ult.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov Gen of India by the appointment of the Hon Sir C H T Crosthwaite, K C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, to the office of Lieut-Govr of the N-W Provinces and Chief Commr of Oudh, H M the Queen-Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon Sir C B Pritchard, K C I E, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India.

Sir C Pritchard has, on the forenoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The services of Mr H Luson, I C S, Officiating Under-Secy to the Government of India in the Home Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 30th ult.

Mr W Jessop, Sixth Assist Supt, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for forty-two days.

The services of Capt T H Bairnsfather, 29th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Revd G J Chree, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be an Assist Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Estabt.

The Rev J Cameron, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, reported his arrival.

Mr Cameron's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W E Atkinson, Extra Assist Supt, 1st grade Survey of India Dept, is appointed an Assist Supt, 2nd grade, and placed in charge of the Drawing Office at Simla.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Capt J Chaytor White, M B, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to officiate, during the absence of Bgde-Surgn Lieut Col T French Mullen, M D, or until further orders, as Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, with effect from the date of assuming medical charge.

Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, Officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class, and Asst Political Agent in Zhob, is declared to have passed the examination of junior officers in the Political Dept.

The services of Mr W H Johnson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Dept.

Mr L Aeppli, Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr D E W Leighton as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Madras, vice Mr H A de Closets.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—Consequent on the grant of extraordinary leave, without pay, to Capt W E Evans Gordon, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, Lieut J Ramsay, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class sub pro tem ; and Lieut F G Beville, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to be a Political Assist of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieut H L Showers, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, Lieut H B Peacock, I S C reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, Lieut S F Bayley, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; and Lieut H B Peacock, I S C, Offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the replacement at the disposal of the Military Dept of the services of Capt R H Jennings, R E, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, Capt S H Godfrey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class, and Lieut A F Bruce, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut-Col J H Newill, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class : Mr G R Irwin, I C S, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class ; Capt C Herbert, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt C A Kemball, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; and Lieut C F Minchin, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Col F A Wilson, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class :—Major H M Temple, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class ; and Capt A F DeLaessoe, C M G, C I E, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the promotion of Capt W H M Stewart, I S C, Political Assist of the 3rd (Officiating 1st) class, to be a substantive Political Assist of the 1st class, on augmentation :—Lieut P T A Spence, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut C E Ross, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class ; and Capt C A Kemball, I S C, to be a substantive Political Assist of the 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class.

Consequent on augmentation, and pending the return from foreign service of Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, 1st (Kings) Dragoon Guards, Political Assist of the 2nd class :—Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Capt W H M Stewart, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class :—Lieut B E M Gurdon, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; and Lieut R B Berkley, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Lieut B E M Gurdon, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class :—Lieut C E Ross, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; and Lieut W Hudson, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the reversion from foreign service of Lieut J M Smith, V C, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, and his promotion (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class :—Lieut J L Kaye, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to Offg Political Assist of the 1st class :—Lieut C E Ross, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class ; and Lieut W Hudson, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Capt M J Meade, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class :—Capt H Daly, C I E, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class to officiate as Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Lieut W M Cubitt, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut C E Ross, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; and Lieut W Hudson, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the reversion from foreign service of Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, 1st (Kings) Dragoon Guards Political Assist of the 2nd class, and nis promotion (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class :—Lieut W M Cubitt, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to Offg Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut C E Ross, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 1st class to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class ; and Lieut W Hudson, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class to Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Lieut J Manners Smith, V C, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, Capt L S Newmarch, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt S H Godfrey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to be a Political Asst of the 1st class sub pro tem, and Lieut W Hudson, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieut-Col J H Newill, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect (unless otherwise stated) from the 13th October, 1892—Major H M Temple, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt H Daly, C I E, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class to Offg Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut P T A Spence, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 1st class to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class and Lieut R B Berkely, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, with effect from the 11th October 1892.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Colonel F A Wilson, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class, Mr G R Irwin, I C S, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 1st class to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt A F DeLaessoe, C M G, C I E, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class to his substantive grade of the Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, 1st (Kings) Dragoon Guards, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class to Offg Political Assist of the 1st class ; Capt C A Kemball, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 1st class to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class and Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr J A Crawford, I C S, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class :—Lieut Col J H Newill, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 1st class to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, Capt C Herbert, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, Capt F W P Macdonald, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the Political Agent of the 3rd class to Offg Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut S F Bayley, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 1st class to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class ; Lieut C F Minchin, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class to Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tem ; and Lieut W Hudson, I S C, reverts from Political Assist of the 3rd class, sub pro tem, to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt M J Meade, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class :—Major G Gaisford, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut C H Pritchard, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class to offg Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut J L Kaye, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 1st class to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class ; and Lieut A F Bruce, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut-Col J H Newill, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Jhallawar :—Major G Gaisford, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Lieut C H Pritchard, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Lieut J L Kaye, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class ; and Lient A F Bruce, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Major A 'P Thornton, I S C, to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, Major G Gaisford, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd class. Lieut C H Pritchard, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class to Offg Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut J L Kaye, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 1st class to Offg Political Assis of the 2nd class ; and Lieut A F Bruce, I S C, reverts from Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of October, are notified :—Mr J C E Branson to officiate in class III, instead of in class II, of Accountants General ; Mr G H R Hart to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List, instead of in class III of Accountants General ; Mr C J Rivett-Carnac to officiate in class II, instead of in class I ; Mr H S Groves to revert to class III ; Mr F J Atkinson to officiate in class III, instead of in class II ; Mr A H Anthony to revert to class IV ; Mr M A Hydari to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV ; Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List ; Mr H Oung to revert to class IV ; Mr G C Ray to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV ; Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List ; Mr G C Ray to officiate in class IV, Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List ; Mr C J Rivett-Carnac to officiate in class I ; Mr H S Groves to officiate in class II ; Mr H Oung to officiate in class III ; Mr M A Hydari to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List ; Mr A H Anthony to officiate in class III, and Mr A Newmarch to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

The services of Mr R M Dane, Offg Commr, Northern India Salt Revenue, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr G Barton Groves, 1st Assistant Director Genl of the Post Office of India in Notification of this Dept, is extended by five days.

The services of Major B Scott, CIE, RE, Offg Mint Master, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, P W Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col B Blood, C B, R E, Comdt, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to officiate in command of a district of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brdr Genl, vice Brdr Genl G de C Morton, appointed officiating Adjt Genl in India.

Surgn Col R P Ferguson, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surgn Col T Rudd, M D, transferred to the home establishment.

Surgn Col C H Y Godwin, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surgn Col F W Wade, transferred to the home establishment.

The undermentioned Surgn Lieuts of the Indian Medical Service, appointed to the Bengal Establishment reported their arrival at Bombay :—C G Robson Scott and H M Earle.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col C A Empson, R A, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class (officiating 1st class), to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class ; Capt C C Townsend, R A, Ordnance Officer 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class ; Capt R C O Stuart R A, Ordnance Officer 4th class, and Assist to the Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, seconded ; Capt M Walker, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class (off ; 3rd class), to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class ; Capt St J A D Muter, Royal Artillery, Offg Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class ; and with effect from the 27th October, 1892, vice Lieut Col E Wighton, R A, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, reverted to regimental duty.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut L J G Lavie, North Staffordshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 17th Regt of Madras Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieutenants—Piercy Greig, South Staffordshire Regt, Wing Officer, 27th Regt, of Madras Infy ; C L Haldane, West York Regt, Wing Officer, 8th Regt of Madras Infy ; and F H H Jeffcoat Bedfordshire Regt, Wing Officer, 7th Regt of Madras Infy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers is granted furlough out of India :—Capt H T Brown, I S C, Depy Assist Commissy Genl, 1st class, (p a) for two years.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieut-Col H Howell, I S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Punjab Infy ; Major S H P Graves, I S C, Comdt, 40th Bengal Infy, for one year ; Major E Glennie, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept for one year ; Lieut W E A Blakeney, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavy, for one year ; and Lieut C H R Coles, I S C, Wing Officer, 37th Bengal Infy, for one year.

Lieut A Andrew, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted an extension of leave out of India, (m c) for three months.

REWARDS.

Good Conduct Medals—The undermentioned non-Commissioned officers of the Bombay Army are granted medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888 :—No 218, Color Havildar Ittu Parab, 23rd (2nd Battn Rifle Regt) Bombay Infy vice Havildar-Major Isram Sawant, pensioned ; and No 1046, Farrier Major Shamsher Khan, 3rd (Queen's Own) Lt Cavy, vice Dafadar Partab Singh, pensioned.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut G C Maconchy to be Capt, vice Downing, resigned.

Dacca Vol Rifle Corps—Mr Nicholas David to be Second Lieut, vice La Touche, transferred to the supernumerary list.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Capt J G Downing (Indian Staff Corps) resigns his commission.

2nd (or Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Second Lieut F Greene resigns his commission.

Dacca Volr Rifle Corps Lieut D Easton resigns his commission.

Presidency Volr Rifle Battalion—Capt W H Clark resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—Mr W G K Mathews, Engineer, R I M, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on private affairs :—Sub-Lieut C J P Carey, R I M, for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to that under the Director-General of Railways, for employment on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway Survey :—Mr A R Lilley, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; and Mr J W Parry, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem.

Mr G T St A Nixon, Assist, Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commr, Burma, to that under the Director-Genl of Railways, for employment on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway Survey.

Mr R T Mathews, Apprentice Engr, State Railways, is promoted to Assist Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr E T Faulkner Assist Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director-Genl of Railways, for employment on the Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Railway Survey.

Mr A W U Pope Class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estab, of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-Genl of Railways to that under the Govt of Madras.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr F E Warde, Sub-Assist Supt, 2nd grade, is granted leave for one month and twenty-seven days.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G C Kemp, RE, Assist Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Lieut S G Rivett-Carnac, RE, Assist Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Lieut G T Scott, R E, Supernumerary Assist Engr, 2nd grade, attached temporarily to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr.

POST OFFICE.

Mr F W Titler, Supdt, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days.

Mr C H Wott, Mail Officer, 1st class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr F R Fras, Supdt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three and a half months.

Mr H To sch, Supt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A STRIKING "parallel" in the manner of Plutarch might be drawn between Dr. Nansen's projected Polar expedition and the voyage of Columbus just four centuries ago. The sublime faith of the Southerner in a westward passage to the tropics of India and Cathay is equalled by the Norseman's confidence in his opinion that a current flows from Siberia towards Greenland which will carry him across the Polar Sea. The heroism of Columbus in daring the unknown ocean with his caravels is matched by that of Nansen in committing his small vessel to the ice. On the other hand, how curious are the contrasts between the two adventures. The pendulum of the clock has swung to the other extreme. Columbus was rejected, and well-nigh despaired of getting any patrons; Nansen is provided with every resource, interviewed by journalists, and received with open arms by brilliant audiences. Columbus trusted to the winds for sailing, Nansen to steam; one went towards the equator, the other towards the pole; one was visited by those natural electric lights called St. Elmo's Fire on the mast heads, and his sailors frightened so much by the supernatural display as to fall upon their knees and say their paternosters; the other intends to light his vessel by an electric arc lamp on the mast, and derive the electricity from a dynamo which will be driven by the men in taking their walking exercise. The ship of Columbus was impeded by the floating gulf weed; that of Nansen will, he expects, be carried forward by the floating ice. One departed in search of an eastern continent, and found a western world; the other goes in quest of a nothern point and will find—what? The Royal Geographical Society, as a body, have been careful to avoid expressing any opinion as to the prospects of the venture; but it is easy to see that many experienced Arctic men regard it as a forlorn hope.

Touching Dr. Nansen's plan of generating an electric light to cheer the darkness of winter, the dynamo, which is driven by the men or [illegible], will have to be supplemented by accumulators to store the electricity, otherwise the supply of light will fail when the wind drops and the men are resting or incapacitated. Dr. Nansen asked for the kind thoughts of his friends during his long exile, and in spite of the racket of modern life, there are many who will often picture to themselves that weird electric star of civilisation shining in the middle of the frozen waste upon the roof of the world during the long Polar night.

Virchow not long since declared that all the methods in use for distinguishing the male from the female skull are worthless, but Dr. Thiem-Cottbus, in the "Archiv fur Klinische Chirurgie," has recently given what is regarded as a reliable criterion. Here it is: "The os tympanicum forms part of the posterior wall of the glenoid cavity of the inferior maxillary, and also closes in front and below the bony meatus of the ear. It arises perpendicularly from the petrous portion of the temporal bone posteriorly, and turns backward in the woman at about half the height of the mastoid process, but in man at a less height. In the male the bone develops a sharp edge, which divides to form the sheath of the styloid process; but in woman this sharpened edge does not exist, the bone is rounded into a tubercular form, and the fossa is shallower and flatter."

Whether is a long or short head the higher type, or in other words, whether is the dolichocephalic or bracycephalic cranium the mark of a superior race? This question has not been discussed by anthropologists with that absolute impartiality which is demanded of science. Apart from Chauvinism and racial prejudice, it is by no means easy for a savant conscious of an elongated head to own that a short skull is more intellectual, especially if his antagonist, as may be imagined, possesses one. At first it was thought that dolichocephalic crania were higher than bracycephalic, and this opinion has been advocated by most German anthropologists, the Teutonic skull being long. Topinard, the distinguished French anthropologist, has, however, with some reason claimed the Aryan language as the product of the short-headed "Kelto-Slavo-Galcha" race of Europe, which form an important element in the composite French people. So strongly has this view prevailed, that as Dr. Beddoes has pointed out, Messrs. Jacobs and Spielman in a recent paper on the British Jews almost apologised for the longheadedness of the Sephardim or Hebrew aristocracy. It is pretty certain that with increasing culture heads become more bracycephalic, and that dolichocephalism, like fair hair, is disappearing in Europe. Probably each form of cranium has peculiar merits, and it may be that the best of all is a union of both.

Russia is so vast and includes so many races that it might seem well-nigh hopeless to determine its most ancient inhabitants. Nevertheless, this is a problem at which Professor Anatole Bogdanov has been labouring for the past twenty-five years, and which he attempts to solve in a paper read before the recent congress of Anthropologists at Moscow. The kurgans or tumuli of Central Russia contain the relics of a tall, strong dolichocephalic race with light brown hair, as well as a short smaller bracycephalic race with dark brown hair. The blonde type preponderates in the south-western districts, and the brunette in the north-eastern. Bogdanov considers the longheads to have been Slavs, and that the modern Russians of those parts are an amalgam of the Slavs with the broader headed race, which is probably Mongoloid.

A fossil elephant has been discovered ten kilometres from Brioude, in France, on the slope of an old volcano, the Seneze, which rises from the central plain. It is the skeleton of an "Elephas Meridionalis," and is nearly entire. Active volcanoes, so destructive of life, are sometimes good preservers of animal remains, as, for example, at Pompeii, where the fine ash kept the object from being washed away. Perhaps the bones of the elephant were guarded in a similar way.

M. Miculescu, of the Sorbonne, has made a new determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat first properly measured by the late Dr. Joule, of Manchester. The mean of thirty-one values ranging from 426·21 to 427·12 was 426·70 kilogram-metres per calorie, or in general units 4·1,857 + 107 ergs.

The invention of the parachute has been traced to that intellectual giant, Leonardo da Vinci, who studied the resistance offered by the air with palettes of a given size. A rough sketch of his device showing a man holding on to it, is given in his published works. It represents a square parachute, and the surface is not much inflated, if any; but in a collection of drawings of machines, published at Venice in 1617, by Fauste Veranzio, another square form shows more inflation. The first to utilise the parachute was Sebastian Lenormand, a Frenchman, who precipitated himself from the tower of the Observatory at Montpelier. Blanchard, the aeronaut, used small ones to drop sheep, dogs, cats, and rabbits from his balloon, thereby anticipating the "Baldwin monkey."

Garnerin was the first to construct a very large parachute of the circular kind now in use, and for many years made public descents in France. An engraving of the time represents him descending from an abandoned balloon in a parachute with a car, holding a tricolour in his hand. Garnerin was a pupil of the celebrated Charles, the physicist, but became a revolutionist; and, being sent as a commissary to the Army of the North, was taken prisoner in a skirmish at Marchiennes and lodged for several years in Austrian prisons, where he conceived the idea of escaping by means of a parachute, and thought out the problem. On regaining his liberty he put his ideas into practice, and on the evening of October 22, 1797, at 25 minutes past five, he ascended from the Parc Monceau, Paris, before a vast crowd, and descended from a height of 700 metres, after exploding the balloon to show how aeronauts could reach the ground in safety should their balloon burst. The oscillations of the parachute frightened the spectators, and a great cry arose, but nevertheless Garnerin alighted unharmed in their midst, and received a great ovation. The experiment was often repeated by Garnerin, his son, and his niece Elisa Garnerin. In 1802 a successful experiment based on those of Garnerin was made in England. Since then very little improvement has been effected in the apparatus, but if the flying machine comes into vogue, the parachute will probably be used as an aerial lifebuoy.

The Americans, as is well-known, display an extraordinary interest in antiquities, not only in matters concerning their own past, but in those of the Red Race which they have supplanted, and the Chicago Exhibition will afford a striking testimony as to the success of their researches. Messrs. Moorhead and Cresson have recently excavated a mound on the farm of Mr. Tighlman Porter, near Frankfort, Ohio, and discovered a number of human skeletons and other articles. One is that of a strong man 6ft. high, besides which were found teeth of the bear and panther perforated as for an amulet or ornament, as well as plates and cylinders of copper, which Professor Putnam believes to have been ear drops, suspended by cords or tongs. Around the skeleton were strewn many cockle shells. Most of the bodies had been buried at full length, others in a crouching position; and at least two had been cremated. This mixture of burial and cremation is not unique, but has been found in connection with the megalithic structures of Brittany. A hard-baked clay altar, rectangular, but with rounded corners, measuring 30in. by 24in., was also found, having an oval pit 18in. long, 12in. wide, and 4in. deep on its top. This hollow was filled with ashes and fragments of human bones. Such altars are common enough in the sites of the Mound Builders, especially at Chillicothe, an important religious centre of their country. Many objects, such as pipes, pottery, bones, and copper articles have originally been deposited on them, and partly destroyed by the flames. Flint axes, arrow heads, vases, and other objects were also unearthed from the Porter Mount.

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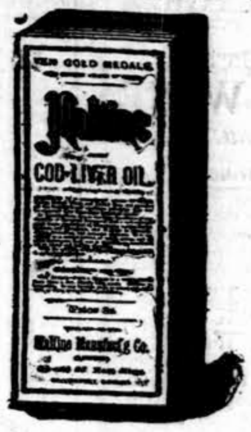

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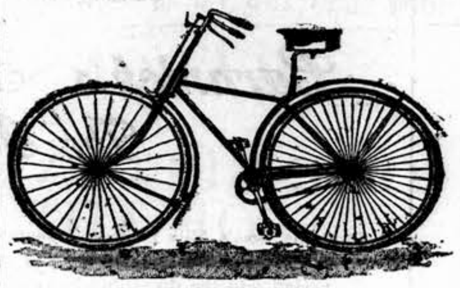
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
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A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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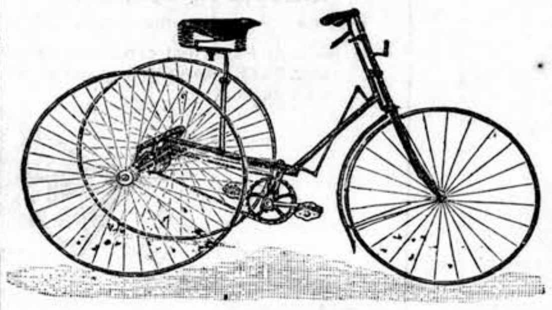

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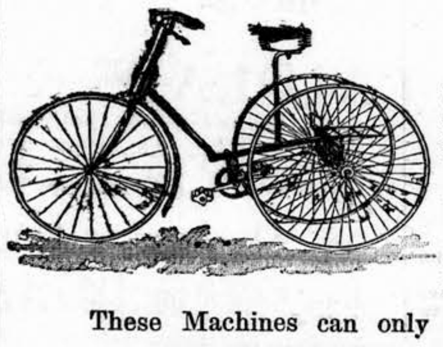

THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

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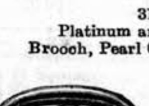
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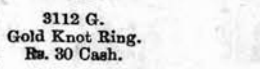
3114 G.
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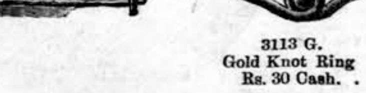
3115 G.
Gold Arrow Brooch, Pearl Centre.
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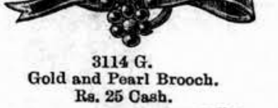
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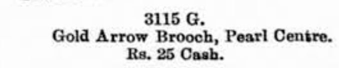
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